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Eastern Europe

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GDR REPORTS SOYUZ-81 JOINT EXERCISES TAKING PLACE

LD201358 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] A routine, joint command staff exercise of the allied armies and fleets with token forces, code-named Soyuz-81, is taking place on the territory of the Polish People's Republic, the GDR, USSR and the CSSR. PAP reports today that the aim of the exercise is to coordinate and improve the cooperation of all staffs of the fraternal armies and fleets in the carrying out of joint actions.

The joint exercises of the allied armies of the member states of the Warsaw Pact have a long-standing tradition. For years soldiers of the fraternal armies have been coming together to demonstrate their combat readiness; the progress they have made in their (?day-to-day) training, and to demonstrate the indestructible comradeship-in-arms and their mastery of the soldier's trade.

SOYUZ-81 EXERCISES PROCEED 'ON SCHEDULE'

LD220534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Joint command and staff exercises of allied armies and navies under the code name Soyuz-81 are proceeding according to schedule. During breaks in the exercises Polish and Soviet soldiers meet inhabitants of the regions which were liberated from the German occupation by the units of the Soviet Army and the Polish People's Army 36 years ago.

PAP NOTES CONTINUATION OF 'SOYUZ-81' EXERCISES

LD211114 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Mar (PAP)--The joint exercises of staffs and commands of the Allied Armed Forces were continued today in the territories of Poland, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the GDR. Code-named Soyuz-81, they were designed to test the attained level of training of each of the (?four) armies as well as (?cooperation) among them.

Like previous maneuvers of the Warsaw Treaty forces, the Soyuz-81 exercises are a manifestation of unity and strength of the alliance.

Soldiers participating in the exercises visit factories, schools, and villages in their spare time where they are cordially welcomed by local communities.

JARUZELSKI VISITS POLISH, SOVIET TROOPS ON EXERCISE

LD222108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] The joint command and staff exercise of the allied armied and fleets, code-named Soyuz-81, (?observed by) the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, are going according to plan.

The staffs and the tactical groups participating in the exercises already have behind them many complex operations and various combat activities on land, on the sea and in the air.

Today the troops on the exercises were visited by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of Czechoslovakia; and Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense of the GDR.

The guests went, among other places, to the open-air training ground points [words indistinct] of the fighting.

At the end of his visit (?to) the exercising Polish and Soviet troops, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked the soldiers for their honest, imaginative [word indistinct]. He conveved to them all wishes for further successes in the service of their nations and of the whole socialist community, as well as success in their personal lives.

USSR'S KULIKOV ARRIVES IN GDR TO REVIEW SOYUZ-81

LD211254 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] The commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov, arrived in the GDR today together with the chief of staff of the Joint Forces, Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov. Together with Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, other high-ranking officers of the National People's Army and the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, they inspected the staff and troops of the National People's Army and the Soviet Army that are taking part in the Soyuz-81 command staff exercise. At the command posts and training grounds they gained first hand evidence of the level of military theory and practical ability of the commanders in chief, commanders, staff and political officers and of the high level of training of the troops. Marshal Kulikov assessed the results of the exercise so far as an effective contribution to raising the fighting strength and combat preparedness of the allied armies for safeguarding socialism and peace.

Kulikov Inspects Troops

LD211732 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] The commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces, Marshal Viktor Kulikov, described the results to date of the command staff exercise Soyuz-81 as an effective contribution to enhancing the fighting power of the allied armies in the service of socialism and peace. Together with high-ranking officers, including GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, he inspected staffs and troops of the National People's Army and the Soviet Army taking part in the exercise. They gained first hand evidence of the level of the theoretical and practical skills of the commanding officers, commanders, staff and political officers and of the high level of training of the troops.

At brotherhood-in-arms meetings, the members of the Polish Army, the National People's Army, the Soviet Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army taking part in the command staff exercise expressed their determination to reliably protect socialism and peace. Naval Air Arm pilots of the Polish Navy and the GDR People's Navy met in their deployment zone in the northeast of the Polish People's Republic. In view of the peace-endangering imperialist confrontation policy, they said that they would fulfil all tasks set in the exercise in an exemplary fashion. At a cemetery in (Kowrozek), Naval Air Arm personnel of both countries honored the Soviet and Polish soldiers who fell in the battle for liberation from Hitler's fascism.

DEFENSE MINISTERS MEET AT SOYUZ-81 MANEUVERS

LD222136 East Berlin ADN in English 1850 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Mar (ADN)--Staffs of units and formations of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic at the side of their Polish, Soviet and Czechoslovak comrades-in-arms at present show their combat readiness at the Soyuz-81 command staff exercise.

Army General Heinz Hoffmann, the GDR defence minister, arrived at a training area in the southwest of Poland on Sunday. He was cordially welcomed by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, prime minister and defence minister of Poland, and by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Integrated Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defence of Czechoslovakia, was welcomed at a military airport in Poland the same day.

The defence ministers together with the commander-in-chief and the chief of staff of the Integrated Armed Forces at staffs and command posts acquainted themselves with the work of the operations sections and staffs. They were above all interested in judging the arrangement of the probable "enemy" and its possible intentions and in the combat tasks of the own troops.

Marshal Kulikov informed the guests about the outstanding performance of the staffs and members of those units taking part in Soyuz-81, who have the task to show certain elements of the command staff exercise on the scene of action.

The cooperation between the staff officers of the services of the four fraternal armies mirror the precise work of the staffs in creatively solving the tasks, the marshal stressed.

This assessment was confirmed by Polish and Soviet comrades-in-arms during a field exercise within Soyuz-81 at a training [word indistinct] in [word indistinct].

[Words indistinct] cordial talks with members of the Polish and Soviet armies thanked the comrades-in-arms for their outstanding performance of their duties. (?one soldier) [words indistinct] tactics (?and strategy) by the commanders (?and) staff officers and the high [words indistinct] employed during Soyuz-81 were eloquent evidence of the (?determination) to (?protect) [words indistinct] he said.

DEFENSE MINISTERS WATCH EXERCISE IN SILESIA

LD221014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] The joint command and staff exercise "Soyuz-81" is in progress on the territory of Poland, the GDR, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Here is our report from today's exercise:

[Begin recording] This is Major Marek Matysek speaking from the open-air training ground of the Silesian military district. The exercise "Soyuz-81" is going on in accordance with the plan envisaged by the program of training of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The commanders, the staffs, the selected [wydzielone] tactical units of the Soviet Army, the Polish armed forces, the National People's Army of the GDR and the Czechoslovak People's Army taking part in the exercise have behind them many complex operations, various combat actions on land, on sea and in the air.

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Politburo member of the Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, today arrived to visit the troops taking part in the exercise. [sound of the Polish national anthem followed by the Soviet national anthem]

The open-air training ground of the Silesian military district, which is included in the exercise area of the allied troops, is decorated with the flags of all the states-signatories of the Warsaw Pact. [sound of aircraft in the background] The slogans voice the permanence of our military alliance and the strength of the unity, the brotherhood-in-arms and the readiness of the united armies to defend socialism and peace.

Also present in the exercise area are the following: Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense; Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries; Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces; and Col Gen Gennadiy Sredin, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. [sound of aircraft] Also present is the commander of the Northern Group of Forces of the Soviet Army, Col Gen Yuriy Zarudin. [sound of aircraft]

This year's exercises, Soyuz-81, are, as usual, a good yardstick of the organizing abilities of the commanders and staffs, a practical school of battle cooperation and also an opportunity to make new, friendly contacts among the soldiers.

A moment ago, a formation of aircraft flew over the enemy's defense positions. In their wake, on the battlefield, there arose clouds of fire and smoke. The weather is beautiful and sunny today. There is a cloudless sky. These are ideal conditions for carrying out this type of activity. [sound of aircraft] The next air attack by planes: They have already risen at an angle of 45 degrees and the bombs have been scattered there. [sound of aircraft] And again. Low now come the fighter planes. [Word indistinct] they are over our heads. I see a white-and-red helmet--those are our pilots in the air. A slight veer to the left and, there, those planes have already gone off in a circle so as to make a return approach to the enemy's positions.

I am looking to the right; the next two aircraft are already there. We will hear them in a moment. They are painted green, camouflaged and [words indistinct]. And the next pair...jets of flame, smoke and dust are rising into the air. I don't know what will happen when the tanks go, when the armored cars of the infantry go. It will be hard to go in columns and even to spread out; one will shield the other, but one has to go forward to fulfill the orders of one's superior. The soldiers have to be well-trained, the mechanics and the drivers, the loaders, the [word indistinct]. The detected targets must be destroyed.

Here, the artillery has joined the actions; the artillery's prepared offensive has begun, which is to blaze a way for the troops which will in a moment go into the attack. The tanks are here; they are near us already. Here they are, at full speed. The barrels are looking for the targets.

On the right-hand side, there are soldiers from the Northern Group of the Soviet Army Forces and on the left, the Polish People's Army. This is cooperation at the point of contact, just here, on the open-air training ground in the Silesian military district. [end recording]

HOFFMANN, JARUZELSKI, KULIKOV PRAISE SOYUZ-81

LD221856 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress peace initiative met with a warm response, according to GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, on the part of members of the National People's Army. At meetings during the Soyuz-81 command and staff exercise on Polish territory, he stressed that this striving was reflected in an above-average increase in fighting power and combat readiness. At the same time, these efforts represented a clear reply to those imperialist circles which, by means of an arms drive, increased aggression readiness and unchecked anticommunist incitement, were trying to alter the existing military balance.

In talks with members of the Polish and Soviet Armies during the command and staff exercise, the Polish premier and defense minister, Army General Jaruzelski, thanked the comrades-in-arms for their exemplary military fulfillment of duties.

The solid mastery of the art of warfare by the commanders and staff officers as well as the high standard of training in the troops involved in Soyuz-81 was eloquent proof of the determination to reliably protect together peace and socialism.

The commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, Marshal Viktor Kulikov, briefed the defense ministers, including CSSR Defense Minister Martin Dzur, at exercise areas in Poland on the exemplary performances by the staffs and members of troop units involved in Soyuz-81 which had to realistically enact certain exercise elements on the battlefield.

RAKOWSKI SAYS MANEUVERS TO BE 'PROLONGED'

LD222034 Hamburg DPA in German 2005 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 22 Mar (DPA)--After the initial talks between the Solidarity trade union leaders and the government in Warsaw on the incidents in Bydgoszcz, the situation in Poland remains tense tonight. No details of the negotiations, described as "very difficult," were made known.

After the talks it was learned from usually well-informed sources that Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski had stated that the East Bloc maneuvers now taking place in Poland would be prolonged because of the tense situation in the country.

Because of the serious situation, the archbishop of Krakow, Cardinal Macharski, has postponed his trip, planned for tomorrow, to Rome where he was to have attended the meetings of the congregation on Catholic education and the secretariat for nonbelievers.

More on Maneuver Extension

NC221927 Paris AFP in English 1922 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar (AFP)--Current Warsaw Pact maneuvers in Poland that were to end today have been extended because of the situation in this country, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski told the independent Solidarity labor union, a union source reported.

The source participated in inconclusive negotiations today between Mr Rakowski and union leaders on how to avert a general strike in protest of violent incidents in the northern town of Bydgoszcz last Thursday.

WARSAW REPORTS DIRECTLY FROM SOYUZ-81 EXERCISES

LD211948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] We shall now hear our special correspondents at the Soyuz-81 exercises:

[Begin recording] This is Col Zbigniew Bednarski speaking from a training range in the Warsaw Military Region. The planned joint command and staff exercises of the allied armies and fleets marked by the cryptonym Soyuz-81 are in progress. Their purpose is to coordinate and streamline the cooperation of the higher staffs of the fraternal armies. Here, at this range, the soldiers from the Warsaw Military Region who are taking part in the present exercises are giving proof of a high level of training. They are demonstrating magnificent efficiency and precision in the execution of tasks. [sound of flying aircraft and gunfire] The units have gone into combat array and are continuing a tenacious fight with the enemy, who as a result of pressure and strong fire is passing to defensive and retarding actions.

We travel with the microphone from the observation point to attacking units. Beside us is a tank. We approach the site of a helicopter landing. [sound of machinegun fire] We are in the landing area. Powerful machines are approaching the ground, lower and lower. The first has landed. The door opens and soldiers are jumping out. They take their positions and support the fight of those who with personnel carriers and tanks have started the attack. [sound of engines and gunfire]

I meet at the command observation post the commander of the attacking sub-units, the commander of the First Warsaw Mechanized Division named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko, Maj Gen Jerzy Jarosz.

[Jarosz] Today, right now, we are deciding the most difficult kind of combat, an encounter combat. In the forefield we see deployed before us the First Praga Mechanized Regiment, which in very difficult terrain conditions and poor weather decide the outcome of individual tasks. If I may make an assessment as the commander of this unit, the regiment has fulfilled its tasks correctly thanks to the efforts of the unit's staff, the commanders, the soldiers, and especially the soldiers from the reserve, who are carrying out their tasks very well.

[Unidentified reservist] We reservists wish to show that we are not inferior to the younger recruits. We are developing our knowledge at the present exercises in the sphere of tactics and in fighting. The exercises are very interesting. We went for the first time by helicopters. What is new is interesting. Let us see what will happen now.

[Correspondent] Helicopters are again approaching. This time they are dropping smoke bombs. They form a powerful smoke screen. In a moment, nothing will be seen.

This is Major Marek Matysek speaking from the Silesian military region. During breaks in military action within the scope of the Soyuz-81 exercises, numerous meetings are taking place here with the inhabitants and at enterprises with schoolchildren. There is an opportunity to learn about the history of the region, where 36 years ago battles were fought against the Nazi invaders, and also to get acquainted with present achievements and cultural assets. For instance, at the Lubuskie Zaklady electronic works and at the ceramic works in Walbrzych, the soldiers participating in the exercises become acquainted with the interesting technology for the production of complex installations and with the possibility and method for utilizing our own raw materials. Soldiers from the exercise zone also went to the sites of national remembrance to render homage to the fallen Polish and Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for the freedom of this region. The solemn laying of flowers and wreaths took place, along with other things, at Cybinka and at Zgorzelbec. [end recording]

NAVAL LANDING IN POMORZE, AIR DROP IN WARSAW AREA

LD230013 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Unidentified reporter's account of the Soyuz-81 Warsaw Pact joint command and staff exercise on 22 March in the "Army: Strategy and Defense Potential" program--recorded]

[Excerpts] The joint command and staff exercise Soyuz-81 is now in progress on the territories of Poland, the GDR, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

This year's exercises are, as usual, a good yardstick of the organizing abilities of the commanders and staffs, a practical school of battle cooperation and also an opportunity for soldiers to make new, friendly contacts.

From a sea beach speaks Naval Captain Roman Dankowiakowski:

[Dankowiakowski] Here on the training ground of the Pomorze military district the next episode of the exercise of the armies of the countries of the Warsaw Pact under the code name Soyuz-81 is taking place. A landing craft is going to land on an unprepared sector of the shore. The landing craft consists of soldiers of the Soviet Army, the National People's Army of the GDR and our own soldiers from the coastal defense unit, who, together with their equipment, will land here on this sandy beach.

The first wave of the ships consisting of three landing craft vessels--one large and two smaller ones--is approaching the shore. I am looking at the flag: This is the flag of the Baltic Fleet of the Soviet Union which means that the first wave of landing craft troops will consist of Soviet Army troops. The large landing craft vessel seems to have come to a standstill at a distance of some 300 or perhaps 400 meters from the beach and, almost simultaneously, the gates have opened in all the 3 ships. The gangway is being lowered; from the lower ships there have appeared armored personnel carriers of the (Szkot) type. Slowly, one, two, three of them have appeared; from each of the two ships there have appeared three (Szkot) vehicles. The vehicles are approaching the beach. The landing from the larger ship has not yet begun. All this has gone very smoothly. I am still watching the landing craft vessels which, in the course of these dozen or so seconds, have succeeded in unloading their craft and are now raising the gangway again. Shortly the gates will be closed and the landing craft ships will return in the direction of the open sea. They have already turned around. Meanwhile, the first (Szkot) vehicle has reached the coast. It has turned left and is moving toward the exit from the beach. The next vehicle is approaching. On board the first vehicle the commander has leaned out of the turret.

The vehicles seem to have stirred up the sea which now seems almost swirling. The next vehicle is reaching the shore: It is bearing the number 741. The commander stands in the open turret and beside him is a lifebelt. All the precautionary measures and all safety rules are being observed. A moment ago there were five, six or perhaps even more of these vehicles but now all of them have left the beach.

The next wave is approaching the shore and far away on the horizon we can see the next landing craft ships; they are ships belonging to the fleet of the GDR. Today, the landing craft include soldiers from three fraternal armies: the Soviet Army, the National People's Army of the GDR and our soldiers--the "Blue Berets." One after another the vehicles land on the sandy beach. I can see further away, at another landing point, our own soldiers from the coastal defensive unit landing on the shore. The last vehicle from that wave has reached the land. All vehicles have now left the beach and are now taking their positions in a march column in order to regroup into another area.

[First unidentified speaker] Goleniow: In this old town of the Piasts [first dynasty of Polish kings dating back to tenth and eleventh centuries], the column has stopped. The inhabitants of the city, which is more than 700 years old, welcomed the soldiers with an ovation. Crowds of people have been waiting, lining the streets with children holding little flags in national colors. In the square in the center of the city, close to the victory memorial, after the anthems of the USSR, GDR and Poland had been played the soldiers were greeted by the representatives of the area. Among them was my interlocutor, first secretary of the municipal committee, Czeslaw (Ustinowicz). It is not by chance that you have welcomed the soldiers precisely here by the memorial which bears the inscription: In honor of the heroes who gave their lives for the freedom of the ancient Slav land?

[Second unidentified speaker] This is not by chance because 36 years ago, in 1945, on 7 March, the Soviet Army liberated Goleniow. Sergeant Sultanov, one of the liberators of Goleniow, silenced a machinegun strongpoint with his own body. He thus repeated the famous deed of Matrosov. In Goleniow there is a monument erected to Sultanov; every year, on 7 March, we lay flowers there and every year on 7 March the population of Goleniow gathers, people from factories, veteran soldiers, young people, soldiers, in order to commemorate this date precisely where the monument was erected in the fifties by the first people who had arrived here to inhabit this ancient town again.

[First unidentified speaker] We are looking at the column of vehicles which is stationary near us. This is a column of Soviet Army soldiers who joined in the exercises in the training grounds of the Pomorze Military District.

[Second unidentified speaker] We have all welcomed them with full respect because our people know who brought freedom to our city, who brought freedom for our ancient land, here in western Pomorze. People know where this freedom came from. They know that this freedom came from the East. This is stressed in our youth organizations and schools and throughout society this idea is well founded.

That is why always on 7 March and today the community assembles in large numbers in order to welcome the thousands of troops.

A group of small girls in national costumes have run toward the soldiers and presented them with the emblem of the town and the history of Goleniow.

The people of Goleniow have greeted them with full respect. It is possible to get close to the car, touch it and look at it. It is possible to get near, have a chat and reflect for a moment as civilians what we have at our disposal, what our army and the armies of the socialist countries, the Warsaw Pact armies have at their disposal. This is the best lesson of civic education.

Who else will guarantee peace if not the soldiers of the Polish People's Army and the soldiers of the Warsaw Pact armies? The delegations of three brotherly armies, the Soviet Union, the GDR National People's Army and the Polish People's Army have placed flowers at the foot of the victory monument.

Wreaths were placed this afternoon in Stargard Szczecinski at the foot of the monument to Soviet Army soldiers and at the cemetery of Polish and Soviet soldiers in Walcz, as well as at the foot of the monument in Podgaje.

From the training ground of the Warsaw Military Region this is Col Zbigniew Bednarski talking: I witnessed a head-on clash between selected subunits from various tactical groups. The columns marching from the north were warned by air reconnaissance that troops of the exercise enemy were approaching. A quick decision by the command and the seizure of a line suitable for the launching of an attack was assisted by a helicopter landing and air support.

A similar helicopter landing was of course employed by the enemy. Today has been a very busy day. At the moment I am at the rocket artillery firing post. I am waiting for the firing of the rocket. The crew of the launching pad is preparing the settings and the start will follow. We can now hear the siren; the firing command is given. [launching heard]. All clear. Preparations for departure. Commands: Back to your positions! Start the engines! And forward! [noise of engines]

The next element of the inter-allied exercise "Soyuz-81" on the training ground of the Warsaw Military District is the paratroop landing. Paratroopers jump from successive waves of planes. The white canopies of the parachutes unfold and they slowly approach the ground.

More and more white canopies in the sky; under them hang the dark silhouettes of soldiers. They are ever nearer the ground. Many have already landed as I reach the command post. Here, Lt Col Henryk Blazejczyk is in charge. The wind close to the ground is a bit too strong, but within the norm. Anyway, the paratroopers have landed where planned [words indistinct]. There does not seem to be any excessive dispersion. The last paratrooper has now landed. All went well.

TROOPS ON MANEUVERS GREETED BY LOCAL PEOPLE

LD222358 East Berlin ADN in English 2147 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Mar (ADN)--[Words indistinct] the GDR's National People's Army carried out joint operations at a training area in the northwest of Poland on Sunday afternoon in the framework of the Soyuz-81 command staff exercise. Late in the morning, these troops had landed on the coast of [words indistinct].

The troops on a friendly march from the coast to their training area in Poland passed through several villages. They were greeted by people lining the streets. There (?was and) impressive rally of brotherhood-in-arms with the population in the town of Goleniow.

ALBANIA: PACT MANEUVERS 'THREAT' TO NATIONS

AU201620 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 20 Mar 81

["Maneuvers of the Armed Forces of the Aggressive Warsaw Treaty"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 20 Mar (ATA)--The Polish news agency, PAP, reports that the joint maneuvres of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty code-named "Soyuz-81" began recently. The large-scale maneuvres are simultaneously being conducted in the territories of Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

These maneuvres are conducted at a time when a tense and confused situation prevails in Poland. Precisely at the time when the maneuvres are going on, a meeting was held between the first secretary of the Polish revisionist party, Kania, the Premier Jaruzelski and the commander-in-chief of the military forces of the Warsaw Treaty, Kulikov. This meeting clearly shows that these maneuvres are spearheaded, firstly, against Poland as well as against other revisionist countries, which continue to remain in the so-called "socialist community" due to the Soviet bayonets and boot. The maneuvres are an open threat for military occupation of any revisionist country that seeks to break away from the orbit of social imperialist influence.

The present "Soyuz-81" maneuvres as well as those conducted of late, are also a manifestation of the rivalry and military confrontation between the two aggressive blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

OFFICIALS WRITE IN NOVO VREME ON APRIL 1956 PLENUM

Dragoycheva on Ties With USSR

AU211517 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 21 Mar (BTA)--"Whenever we emphasize the fraternal unity of action and cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, we have in mind the great event in the history of our party--the April plenary session of the CC of the BCP in 1956. It was at this plenary session that the BCP drew conclusions from the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU about its work, restored and furthered the Dimitrov line for a creative application of the experience of the CPSU in socialist construction, directed the development of the country to bringing her closer in all spheres of life with the Soviet Union", underlined Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, in an article published in the latest issue of the NOVO VREME magazine, the theoretical organ of the CC of the BCP.

Analyzing the historical tasks of the BCP and the CPSU, she pointed out that the April course embodies one of the objective laws in the development of the world socialist community, reflects the common national and international interests, increasingly shows itself as a powerful real factor for the contemporary successful, dynamic and steady advancement of Bulgaria along the road to socialism and communism. "It is an expression of our common striving to build now and in the future show relations between Bulgaria and the USSR which will set an example of relations between two socialist countries, an example of real internationalism", added Mrs Dragoycheva.

She stressed in the article the role of the April plenum as a turning point both in the general sociopolitical development of the country and in the sphere of foreign political relations, and in particular in the relations with the Soviet Union. The plenum marks the outset of a new stage of bringing the two countries fully together, of all-round bilateral integration. It contributes to the improvement of forms of their cooperation.

"In the process of bringing the two countries increasingly closer, of integrating Bulgaria and the USSR the April plenary session played a crucial and particularly stimulating role in the development and strengthening of these relations", wrote Mrs Dragoycheva. "In the process of this (fully retaining the national and state specifics of each country) the socio-political, economic and cultural life of Bulgaria has gradually started to intertwine and unify with the life in the Soviet Union".

66 agreements on bilateral and multilateral specialization, industrial joint production and industrial and technical cooperation, especially in the field of industry, were signed and have been operating in the past five-year period. The general scheme on specialization and industrial joint production in the sphere of material production of Bulgaria and the USSR until 1990, which was signed in 1979, defines the key targets of the further development of bilateral cooperation and the process of bringing the two countries closer together, as well as the principal trends and tasks of specialization and industrial joint production in the field of science and technological progress. One of the latest trends of cooperation and bringing Bulgaria and the USSR closer together now is Bulgaria's participation on a bilateral and multilateral basis with material, financial and working resources in the construction of production capacities on the territory of the USSR--in the extraction of oil, natural gas, iron ores, in the production cellulose, asbestos, ferro-alloys and timber with a view of ensuring long-term supply of all these raw materials to meet Bulgaria's needs.

Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva emphasized that a decisive factor in the numerous and diverse ties between Bulgaria and the USSR is their political cooperation.

"The line of all-round unity of action is based exclusively on the principles of socialist internationalism, on the loyalty to the international spirit of the working class and on the deep realization of the class and historical tasks of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria", reads the article further.

Mrs Dragoycheva also noted in it that the BCP regards socialist integration as a planned process of bringing the socialist countries economically closer together. "It is absolutely clear for the BCP that the construction of the developed socialist society is impossible without the closest political, economic and cultural cooperation and integration with the socialist community countries and especially with the Soviet Union," underlined Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva in conclusion.

Lilov on Socialist Democracy

AU201432 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 20 Mar (BTA)--Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, stresses in the new issue of the NOVO VREME monthly of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party that the policy of the party adopted at the 1956 April plenary session of the BCP CC played a special part in the theoretical explanation and practical implementation of the historical initiative of the popular masses in the social process, of the workers' permanent participation in the construction and the government of socialist society.

He says that the serious infringements of Leninist principles and norms of party, state and economic life in the years preceding the April plenary session had seriously obstructed the process of strengthening the unity of workers and of giving more space and wider scope to their political and creative initiative.

"Under the conditions of over-centralization, of subjectivism and voluntarism the settlement of a number of impending social issues was not only suspended, but the role of the collective thought of the party and of the collective experience of the masses was gravely disregarded," Mr Lilov says in the article. He stresses that the April plenary session has overcome the then emerging controversies in society, raising the leading role of the party, strengthening and extending the positions of popular democracy, that it has helped improve the work of the bodies of state power and government, has strengthened their ties with the masses and has eased social tension providing a fresh impetus to the development of creative cooperation between the working class and the cooperative peasants, transferring the friendly ties and relations between the social groups onto a foundation new in principle.

"The April plenary session expressed the will of the masses, resolved the impending problems, defended the interests of the masses. The power of the April line of the party lies in its organic connection with the masses, in the support it received from the masses, in the initiative and the creative upsurge in all activities of the masses", reads the article.

Pointing to the dominating role of the working class in the masses' participation in the construction of socialism, the author of the article says that the Bulgarian society is gradually approaching a state of complete social homogenity. He stresses that the April policy has been inspired and rests upon the objective laws governing the historical process and that it made a consistent, principled and thorough use of the possibilities contained in the social order of socialism itself.

"As historical experience shows, every retreat from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, every subjectivism and voluntaristic interference into social processes regardless of their objective existence and accompanied by a prolonged disregard for the will, the wish and the real demands of the masses, or by tendentious, spontaneous fanning up of this will, wish or demands with a view to achieving certain pragmatic aims, leads up to the generation of social tension, to economic and political anarchy, to fierce clashes, to deformation of the very nature of the socialist society," says Mr Aleksandur Lilov.

He stresses that as our contemporary reality has shown such "experiments" in some countries have put the internal unity of the various working strata to a serious test and has led to the wreaking of the union between the working class, the peasants and the intelligentsia.

Writing about the role of the subjective factor in the construction of socialism, the author stresses that the policy and the political bodies and organizations led by the Communist Party hold an invariable and primary place in the process of socialist construction of society, because they steer in practice the course of the entire social life in compliance with the objective laws. In order to carry out this, Mr Aleksandur Lilov writes, the Communist Party cannot act in isolation, apart from the masses, cannot place itself above the interests and the activity of the masses, cannot deprive itself of neither the initiative nor the concrete participation of the masses.

"The victory of the April line of the Bulgarian Communist Party is marked by the fact that the policy became a mass social process, a deed of all workers, in a sense, of the entire society. The organic internal connection and the dialectical unity between the economic, social, political and ideological relations serves as the most solid foundation for the direct participation of the popular masses in the process of socialist construction," writes Mr Aleksandur Lilov.

Todorov on Economic Approach

AU230911 Sofia BTA in English 0802 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 23 Mar (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, prime minister of Bulgaria and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, underlined in the latest issue of the theoretical organ of the CC of the BCP, the NOVO VREME magazine, that the April plenum of the CC of the BCP in 1956, which restored Lenin's principles and norms of party life, has outlined a course of improvement of the social government system in compliance with the targets of socialism.

He pointed out that the process of development and improvement of the social government system was partially delayed and distorted at the end of the forties and the turn of the fifties under the influence of the personality cult, the leading role of the party was belittled and Lenin's principles and norms of party life were violated.

"The overcoming of subjectivism in government required to bring it in line with the demands of the objective economic and social laws. The party set itself the great and difficult task to work out and apply a new system of management of the national economy", wrote Mr Todorov.

Analyzing the road of building and introduction of the new system, the author dwelt in succession on the programme-and-target and multiplication approach, on the drive for transferring technoscientific achievements in practice, on intellectualization of public production.

Mr Stanko Todorov stressed that under the leadership of the party the structure and functioning of the social government system and the information basis of the management process have been improved. He pointed out that the most important reason for the still insufficiently effective functioning of the social government system has been the yet inadequate use of the economic approach in the entire process of production and reproduction.

"The economic approach mirrors the essence of the socialist social relations and helps translate in life the requirements of the objective laws in society.

"It makes it possible to use with good effect for the purposes of socialism such powerful levers as the planned development law, the law of value, the law of distribution according quantity and quality of labour, the principal law of socialism," emphasized the author.

He stressed that the economic approach and the corresponding mechanism are an expression of Lenin's formula of self-support according to which the end results of the economic activity expressed in monetary receipts from the products of work should cover all the material and labour expenditures and to ensure profits, the minimum profit should provide the means for financing the extension of the corresponding enterprise and for its participation in meeting the social needs, the Salaries and Wages fund should be of a residual character and should be formed after accounting for self-extension and meeting the social needs.

"The BCP does not reduce the economic approach solely to material incentive but regards it as an integral system, as an organic unity of planning, production, distribution and management. The comprehensive practical transfer of all elements of the economic approach is the basic condition for effectivity of national economy and of the management itself", underlined the chairman of the Ministerial Council.

Mr Stanko Todorov pointed out that the economic mechanism creates conditions for extension and deepening of democracy in the government of society and management of economy. He linked closely the nationwide, collective-and-group and private interests. The self-accounting, the consistent self-support of the enterprises and the residual character of the Wages and Salaries fund are the chief factors influencing the forming of the feeling in the working people that they are the masters of their enterprise, the unfolding of their social activity and the increasing of their participation in management.

"Possibilities are created for the national economy to function in unison, to optimize the links between the economic organizations, to put material, technological and cooperated supply and realization of production in good order", the author underlined.

He pointed out that the economic organizations have, within the limits of the normative acts, economic and operative independence and that its observance is a primary task of the corresponding ministries and central departments. The central state and economic bodies can influence the economic organizations predominantly with economic means' incentives and restrictions: prices, profits, credit, taxes, salaries and wages, bonuses and currency.

The new technology of planning, writes the Bulgarian prime minister, retains centralization of planning but attaches special importance to the unfolding of the creativity and initiative, the talents and energy of the working people.

SERKEDZHIEV COMMENTS ON IMPORTANCE OF VIGILANCE

AU231033 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 20 Mar 81 p 2

[Maj Gen Georgi Serkedzhiev's article: "Vigilance--An Important Requirement"]

[Text] Our motherland is engulfed by a great political and working upsurge to worthily meet the 12th BCP Congress. In honor of this remarkable event in the party and country's life the Bulgarian people are diligently working to implement the economic tasks. The state and party leadership in close alliance with the fraternal countries and communist parties is doing everything necessary to ensure reliable security and peaceful and constructive working and living conditions.

However, the aggressive circles in the United States and other NATO member-countries are striving to foil detente and revive the spirit of the "cold war." Striving to implement their dangerous plans, the enemies of peace and progress do not hesitate at any means.

They intensify the subversive actions against the socialist countries, kindle anti-communist psychosis and strive to shake the foundations of socialism. The People's Republic of Poland recently became a target of especially sharp attacks on the part of the enemies of socialism.

Imperialism's ideological subversion is closely connected with its intelligence activity. The CIA and the other special services of the United States and its NATO partners are equipped with modern technical means and devices to collect and process the exceptionally great stream of information flowing in from all parts of the world. They utilize various means--from innocent conversations to provocations and subversive acts monstrous in their cruelty. Those centers are interested in everything--from the political, economic and cultural situation of our countries, to the people's mood.

Foreign intelligence manifests the greatest interest in our military capability, our armies' condition, weapons, training, the moral-political situation and defensive capabilities and combat readiness. There are no unimportant and secondary things in the military area for these intelligence services. They study everything, because even the most insignificant kind of information, compared with many other insignificant facts and data assists them in creating an approximate picture of our military potential.

Under such conditions the soldiers of our armed forces are called upon to demonstrate great vigilance, which is one of the main guarantees of foiling imperialism's aggressive plans. "It is a first-degree duty of the army," reads the BCP program, "as well as of the state security organs and the entire Bulgarian people, to demonstrate constant vigilance against the enemies of socialism, to conduct a struggle for the timely exposure and prevention of their hostile and subversive activity and to be always ready to defend the motherland." Therefore, high military vigilance is a part of combat training. To be vigilant means to conscientiously perform military duty, strictly observe all requirements of the regulations and instructions and tirelessly perfect combat skill. The firm belief in the triumph of the ideas of communism and boundless loyalty on the part of the soldiers toward the motherland, the Communist Party and the Bulgarian People are a guarantee of high vigilance. Simultaneously, it is necessary to constantly study and master the basic postulates and requirements of the rules, instructions, orders, decrees and other documents related to preserving state and military secrets.

High vigilance is especially necessary during combat target practice, combat duty and guard duty. A tangible manifestation of vigilance is the capability to keep military and state secrets.

Unfortunately, there are facts showing careless attitudes toward important documents and violations of the regulations on secret management of the troops. Some soldiers are striving to show off with their knowledgeability in front of family, relatives, friends and acquaintances and are innocently revealing facts and data detrimental to our country's defense capability. It must not be forgotten that the modern technical devices allow not only interception and recording of radio-transmissions and telephone conversations, but also listening to conversations in offices situated hundreds of meters from the places where the intelligence devices have been placed.

We also cannot ignore the fact that in recent years our country has become a tourist object. Opportunities for contacts with foreigners have developed greatly. Among these foreigners there are often people with sinister plans and recruited agents of the Western intelligence centers. Daily life in the military units shows that ensuring high vigilance is inseparable from maintaining iron discipline and strictly observing the rules. When the commanders constantly pay attention to strengthening discipline, organization and order, cases of not keeping military secrets are reduced to a minimum. Then all doors are closed to the enemy's eyes and ears.

The highest manifestation of vigilance on the part of the Bulgarian soldiers is maintaining permanent and high combat readiness, which secures an immediate response to any aggressor. Such readiness is dictated by the interests of our motherland's reliable defense and our obligations toward the socialist community's countries. To be vigilant is an important duty of all soldiers of the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

CPSL CONGRESS HELD IN BRATISLAVA 20-22 MAR

Husak, CPCZ Delegation Attend

LD201244 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by Gustav Husak, party Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, arrived by air in Bratislava today. The delegation is to attend the CPSL Congress. The delegation further comprises Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Josef Havlin, member of the Secretariat and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The delegation was cordially welcomed at Bratislava airport by comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka and other party and state representatives.

Opening of Congress

AU201632 [Editorial Report] Bratislava Domestic Television Service in Slovak at 1257 GMT on 20 March 1981 begins a live color relay of the opening day of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] Congress held at the House of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Bratislava. The relay opens with a shot of the hall in which the congress is held, showing high-ranking CPCZ and CPSL officials taking their places in the front row of the VIP dais.

At 1258 GMT, Jozef Lenart, CPSL Central Committee first secretary and CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, declares the congress opened and welcomes the delegates and the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by General Secretary Gustav Husak. He then turns the floor over to Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier, who chairs the session.

After the delegates to the congress approve the composition of various commissions, Jozef Lenart takes the floor at 1308 GMT again to deliver the "Report of the CPSL Central Committee on the Fulfillment of the Resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, of the Resolution of the CPSL Congress and on Further Tasks of the Party in Slovakia." During Lenart's 2 hour and 55 minute speech, the camera is trained on the speaker, from time to time cutting to and panning the audience and the VIP dais, where--in the front row--the following high-ranking CPCZ and CPSL officials can be identified: Jan Janik, Milos Jakes, Miloslav Hruskovic, Gustav Husak, Peter Colotka, Vasil Bilak, Viliam Salgovic, Josef Havlin, Ludovit Pezlar and Elena Litvajova.

The delegates interrupt Lenart's speech several times with applause.

The relay ends at 1605 GMT.

Boda on Shortcomings

LD211108 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Here is part of the report on the activity of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission delivered by its chairman, Comrade Miloslav Boda at the CPSL Congress.

In his introduction to the report, Comrade Boda stated that in the implementation of the program line of the 15th CPCZ Congress many positive results were achieved in the development of all areas of sociopolitical life in Slovakia.

The CPSL under the leadership of its Central Committee was further strengthened and it consolidated its ideological and organizational unity, increased its readiness for action and improved the quality of its work. The trust in the policy of the CPCZ and the support of this policy by active creative work have brought about good results, Comrade Boda said, and continued:

[Begin recording] The Central Control and Auditing Commission in the whole of its work consistently supported the concentrated effort of the CPSL Central Committee and its bodies for the increasingly high standard and improvements of methods and style of party activity. The commission was interested in consistent implementation of democratic centralism, in deepening the atmosphere of active work, in the unity of words and deeds, in the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, in the collective evaluation of complicated issues.

The improvement of the membership base, the discussions and personal tasks taken on during the exchange of membership cards, the improvements in party education all significantly contributed to increasing the activity of the communists, and party work became better as a result.

Most members and candidate members of our party live and work in a way which is worthy of a communist. Communists prove themselves in complicated and demanding conditions of work, and by their example and involvement gain the trust of working people for implementation of party policy. Their participation and activity in public life has increased, they act more decisively against shortcomings and errors and insist on order, discipline and consistency at work.

In the past period, the number of party organizations which led their members successfully to the consistent fulfillment of party tasks and to active implementation of CPCZ policy has substantially grown. The results of several screenings have shown us, however, that not every organization has overcome formalism and a routine approach to work, that more than once manifestations of irresponsibility as well as of an indifferent approach to questions of quality and the effectiveness of political, organizational, and ideo-educational work have been experienced.

And it is obvious that these demands will increase mainly in connection with the consistent implementation of the Set of Measures for the Improvement of the System of Planned Management of National Economy and orientation toward the improvement of the final economic results. [end recording]

The report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission further states that in the last 2 years some improvement took place in the approach to dealing with problems, the efficiency and quality of all work.

Many organizations, however, often used approaches which did not lead to more significant improvement. The report goes on discussing the right of control by party organizations. The experience gained shows that many party organizations fulfill this function more consistently, but some organizations still have problems with the selection of the most important issues, on which they should concentrate especially. What is lacking is good analysis of the fulfillment of tasks and a thorough discussion of them as well as consistent implementation of the conclusions following a checkup.

Comrade Boda then spoke about the attention the Central Control and Auditing Commission gave to the letters and complaints of working people. More than 21,000 such letters and complaints arrived at the Central Committee since the congress in 1976. He emphasized that the letters and complaints of the citizens typically reveal their interest in order at workplaces, in fair dealing with the consequences of faulty decisions and in dealing with problems connected with the fulfillment of tasks, and their interest in the consistent implementation of party policy. He said:

[Begin recording] The experience of dealing with the complaints at workplaces shows that with greater care for the needs of people and greater interest in their comments it is possible to deal with the majority of the complaints on the spot without the involvement of higher bodies. The complaints are, as a rule, a reaction to a superficial and formal approach in dealings with shortcomings and errors.

Therefore greater emphasis by party organizations on ready and consistent dealing with comments and complaints and systematic control can improve the situation, bring significant benefits to society, and consolidate the trust of the working people in leading workers and appropriate managing bodies. [end recording]

The CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission, as is stressed in the conclusion of the report, will in the next period strive for increasing its contribution to developing the activity and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the party, struggle for further increasing its participation in its struggle for efficiency and quality of all work. It will contribute more effectively to increasing the standard of the activity of the party control system so that this system will help to bring about a significant increase in order and discipline in all relations.

Husak Address Reported

LD220100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Report on CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak's 21 March speech before the CPSL Congress in Bratislava, with recorded portions from speech; carried by network linkup of Prague Domestic Service in Czech, Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak and Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak]

[Text] Accompanied by stormy applause from delegates and guests, Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the CSSR, took the floor. We shall now acquaint you with the recording of his speech:

In the opening passage of his speech, Comrade Gustav Husak, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and on behalf of the delegation present at the congress, greeted the congress of the CPSL and wished its deliberation a successful course. At the same time, he wished much strength and many successes in realization of the CPSL congress conclusions as well as those of the 16th CPCZ Congress to all party members, all working people in Slovakia. In his speech he then went on to say:

[Begin Husak recording] The CPSL Congress is another important step along the road to the supreme event in the life of our party, of our entire homeland--the 16th CPCZ Congress.

In the report delivered by Comrade Lenart, as well as in speeches made in the debate, we heard the balance sheet of endeavors and struggles in the course of fulfillment of the program set out by the previous congress. The report of the Central Committee analyzes and evaluates in detail the activity of the CPSL as a territorial organization of the CPCZ during the past years. It provides a factual, concrete, demanding analysis of the new aspects of the development of our socialist society. It is a truthful, objective and balanced view of the work of communists and all working people during the past 5 years.

The 16th CPCZ Congress will be concerning itself with all of these issues in detail in a few days' time. For this reason I would like today to touch upon only certain aspects of our common work. In the results which the congress is evaluating here, in the problems it is analyzing, in the long-term prospects it is mapping out there are reflected profound transformations in our country, a marked progress that has been achieved in all areas of the life of society.

Despite all obstacles and difficulties, which we do not on any account underestimate and which do not escape our attention, and a great deal has been said about all this here, we can go on to the 16th party congress with a proud balance sheet. These results are the fruit of the enormous and selfless work of all of our people; the outcome of our party's correct internal and external policy, of the organizational work of party organizations, of communists in all sectors.

Therefore I would like to convey from this platform my sincere thanks to workers, cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, women and youth--a woman comrade spoke very nicely about the good work done in her district--to all the working people of Slovakia, to both communists and nonparty members for their selfless work imbued with initiative, for their active support of our party's policy.

Results that have been achieved in Slovakia are an important contribution to the further development of the combined Czechoslovak economy, to the strengthening of the political and economic power and stability of the CSSR and its international position. [end recording]

In the next part of his address, Comrade Gustav Husak assessed the progress to date of precongress preparations throughout the whole country. They are marked by a responsible and demanding attitude both toward assessing work performed and the outstanding tasks. He stressed that in the fruitful deliberations of the army of 1.5 million communists the full unity of views and actions of the party, its determination actively to cope with the current problems, as well as new tasks, is being strengthened.

[Begin Husak recording] The CPCZ is facing its 16th congress well prepared, having taken impressive stock of the results of work to date and with an action program for further development of society in the eighties. We are convinced that we have all the necessary internal, as well as international prerequisites, for its consistent implementation. The response to preparations of the congress among the broad strata of the public is evidence of the close link between the party and the people, of the support of its policy among the broadest strata of the working people in towns and villages. Many labor collectives have adopted significant concrete pledges in the congress' honor which are evidence of the determination of our people to contribute, through their devoted and honest work, to the further flowering of our socialist homeland. Our people are following attentively and they highly assess the realistic and sober policy of our party, based on consistent implementation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This principled and creative policy, even under the difficult conditions of the past 5 years, has secured positive development of the country and gives to our people reliable certainties for life and work in the future also. [end recording]

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to talk about the coming 60th anniversary of the foundation of the CPCZ which our party and the entire society will soon mark.

[Begin Husak recording] The link between the glorious history this anniversary will mark, with present and with future prospects of further socialist development, reflects also its glorious revolutionary path, its faithful service to the interests of the working class and the entire Czechoslovak people. The communists in Slovakia, from the very beginning of the foundation of the party, always have played a very important, positive role in this history. Communists are fully justified in saying that they have been conscientiously implementing the historic role which they undertook at the birth of the party; they consistently implement the grand ideals of socialism and communism.

The CPCZ, as the only political force, has worked out and implemented a realistic program of solving the social and nationality issues in Czechoslovakia--a Leninist solution of the mutual relations between the Czechs, the Slovaks and the nationalities living in our country. The leading role of the party, born out of great revolutionary struggles and tested in the complicated course of history, is proving itself the main factor of our social development as well as a guarantee of further successful continuation. That is why the party has such a profound trust and high authority with the people of our country.

By its policy of insoluble friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, our party has secured a firm international position as well as our country's security. It is above all thanks to this that our people have been living for 35 years in peace and can dedicate themselves to peaceful, constructive lives.

We regard faithfulness to our firm, friendly links of alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community as the cornerstone, the unchanging foundation of the correctness of this policy. We are receiving illustrative evidence of the correctness of this policy every day, particularly in the conditions of today's world, when the most reactionary imperialist circles, especially the United States, are escalating their aggressiveness and antisocialist hysteria. We will do all we can to further strengthen the leading role of the party in the life of our country, to strengthen its close links with the people, to protect the socialist gains. The 60 years of the history of the party provide instruction and experience, inspiration, optimism and strength for further work. We consider it our pledge to develop further conscientiously the revolutionary heritage and the work of the founders, the previous generations, the fighters of our party.

Political and ideological preparation for the 16th CPCZ Congress is deeply influenced also by the fact that we can base it on the great riches of Marxist-Leninist ideas which were expressed at the 26th CPSU Congress. It has become an important landmark in building communism in the Soviet Union, as well as in the struggle for world peace, relaxation of tension and disarmament. The results of the 26th Congress are convincing evidence that the CPSU, and under its leadership the entire Soviet people, march firmly and with certainty along the path of building socialism and communism.

It was with great strength and fervor that the voice of peace was heard from Moscow, expressing both the desire of peoples for a peaceful life, without the threat of war, and determination to wage a resolute struggle against the dangerous intentions of imperialism and for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

On behalf of our party and the people of our country, we voice full support for the peace policy of the CPSU, as well as the new peace proposals. [applause] We are prepared further to take part actively in the grand noble struggle for preserving world peace, for social progress. The struggle for peace, in which so much effort has been exerted, is considered also by us as our most important pledge. [end recording]

In the next part of his address at the CPSU congress in Bratislava, Comrade Gustav Husak talked about the results of the work of the party and the people in the period from the 15th CPCZ Congress and the tasks for the coming period.

[Begin Husak recording] The general line of building an advanced socialist society, worked out by the 14th and further elaborated by the 15th CPCZ Congress, became the basis for our country's gradual development. Life has confirmed in practice that this line has correctly defined the character of the current stage of development and that it has correctly set out the tasks and objectives along our path forward. Decisions made on this basis contributed to the fact that we achieved a marked progress in economic development, in safeguarding the needs of the people, in the development of the whole state and of both republics, despite substantially complicated internal and external conditions during the second half of the seventies.

Comrade Lenart spoke here in great detail about the results that have been achieved on the very territory of Slovakia, and the material in your possession merely documents this. There is no doubt that there has been growth here.

A distinctive part of these results has been the dynamic economic, social and cultural development of Slovakia during the past decade.

With the effective fraternal assistance of the Czech working class, the technical intelligentsia as well as the central bodies, socialist Slovakia has become an advanced part of our state. It is a Slovakia different from the one our generation has known. Not only have factories and agriculture grown, but, as I have seen when looking around, people, too, have grown enormously. [applause]

Industry in Slovakia produces now in a single year as much as was produced in 1959 by industry in all of Czechoslovakia. Slovakia today has large-scale agricultural production, an advanced educational system, cultural life and the like. Therefore we can say justly that one of the important results of our party's policy in building socialism has been the bridging of the substantial gap that existed in the conditions of the economic, social and cultural life of our nations--and in the individual regions of our state. Only in a socialist system has it been possible to achieve such results. I look around the world: There are advanced areas as well as areas of human misery, and I do not need to cite any examples, but here within the period spanning approximately 3 decades the areas of poverty have disappeared both in territorial terms and as regarding relations between our nations. Only in socialism can such problems be resolved. The fulfillment of such a great programmatic objective in such a historically short period constitutes a great victory for the policy of our party.

The results achieved in the social and economic development of Slovakia provide not only a solid base for further flourishing but are at the same time an irreplaceable contribution to the overall strengthening of the internal unity and strength and international authority of Czechoslovakia. They also serve as a precondition which enables the Slovak Socialist Republic to make an even bigger and ever growing contribution to building and developing the combined Czechoslovak economy and to solving the tasks we shall have to face in the years to come.

An important condition of our future progress is a full understanding, appreciation and mastery of the more demanding conditions with which we shall have to come to grips in the eighties. From this springs a growing urgency of the demand to achieve a marked turn in the methods and effectiveness of all our management and organizational work as well as the necessity of a sharp, critical look at serious shortcomings in a number of sectors of our economic life. The report delivered at this congress and speeches made in the debate have already had a great deal to say on this subject.

We have to anchor firmly in the consciousness both of the party and the whole of our society the realization that if we are to secure further social and economic development and to maintain the already attained high living standard of our people and indeed further improve its quality, we have to overcome with much greater resoluteness and at a faster pace routine and inbred habits and to push through a radical change toward effective and intensive development. And naturally, the higher the task is, the faster it must be implemented, and it must be carried out with a true emphasis. Comrade Colotka was one of the speakers who touched upon this subject. But the main thing is not just talk. Therefore we shall have to supervise things and entrust people with responsibility.

What is involved is a highly political task. We know no other path of further development. No one has yet discovered such a path. It is above all our party which will have to focus its prime attention on this political task. But not only our party--all organizations of the National Front, trade unions, young people and others have to do this too. It is in our power to master this task. For this purpose it is necesary to promote systematically, intensive political and organizational work so as to ensure that the struggle to attain the aims we have set before ourselves becomes the concern of all our working people.

This is not the first time that communists and working people are facing a none too easy task in the course of building socialism. The issue is to safeguard the further development of our homeland, a happy and contented life for both the present and future generations.

This is an aim worth fighting for. Today, as many times in the past, communists must stand in the vanguard of this struggle. But in order for us to win it is necessary that all who care about our socialist homeland's further efflorescence lend a hand in the common task, which consists simply in work with millions of working people.

It is on these premises that the proposal of the main guidelines for the social and economic development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1981-1985 is based. It sets lofty, demanding, but as we are convinced, realistic tasks for this period. We welcome the fact that this proposal has met with wide support at the regional conferences of our party, the Bratislava and Prague city conferences, as well as at the CPSL Congress, that it is also being supported by the other political parties, social organizations of the National Front, as well as labor collectives. Comments will be assessed, discussed, debated at the congress, and on this basis the 5-year plan for this period will be worked out.

Comrades, successes in the policy of our party in the seventies were also scored in further positive development of socialist democracy, in improving our political system, strengthening the unity of classes and social groups, deepening the process of the development and unifications of the peoples and nationalities of our state, in implementing Leninist nationality policy. We consider it a continuing task further to deepen and strengthen this process of forming and strengthening the common Czechoslovak consciousness and Czechoslovak patriotism which have grown from the progressive traditions of our peoples, from their internationalist feelings, as well as from their socialist present. We must not allow anything to weaken or disturb this consciousness.

The federative set up of our state had become an important factor in strengthening the fraternal relations of the peoples and nationalities in our homeland, in deepening the moral political unity of our society which leans on common class interests, common work, equality and mutual trust between the Czech and Slovak peoples, as well as the other nationalities in our country. In the more than 12 years since the law on the Czechoslovak federation was adopted, the party, social organs, federal and republican organs, as well as our entire society have accumulated many valuable experiences. It was a new arrangement. Many were at a loss as to what to do. But after 12 years we can look back at the results of our work; and they are positive. It is necessary creatively to develop further these experiences, with the knowledge that even in this sector it is possible and necessary to do much more. It is necessary to demand and implement higher responsibility in approaching the solution of tasks at all levels, from the government, federal and republican organs, to national committees and production economic units. It is necessary further to rationalize and coordinate their work, to make it more efficient, in order that resources and possibilities of our entire state may be used even more efficiently in the interest of an all around material and spiritual development of our common homeland on the basis of deeper understanding of the unity of its political, economic and cultural needs. [end recording]

In concluding his address Comrade Gustave Husak turned attention to the coming 16th CPCZ Congress which will represent a culmination of a significant and successful period in the life and work of the party and the people and will set the main guidelines of social and economic development of our society for the eighties.

[Begin Husak recording] These will be demanding years, demanding on political, organizational and management work as well as on the effective ideological-educational activity of the whole party, the state bodies, as well as social organizations. I am convinced that communists in Slovakia will make use of the favorable conditions that have been created as a result of the profound, positive changes in the economy, the sciences and technology, in culture and living standards for the further all around development of activity and initiative of the working people and their full participation in constructive endeavor, public affairs and the administration and management of the country.

The unity, the ability to take action and the organizing work of our party and its close links with the broadest strata of the working people are the source of our strength and of our capacity to tackle new tasks, as well as a guarantee of our future successes. [applause]

I would like, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, to extend once again my sincere thanks to all bodies, officials and members of the party as well as to all working people of our homeland for their selfless work and to voice my conviction that they will not spare any effort in the struggle for the further development of our dear homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Thank you. [prolonged applause] [chants: Long live the CPCZ] [end recording]

With this recording from the speech of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, delivered at the CPSL Congress, we have concluded our report on the second day of deliberations at the CPSL Congress in Bratislava.

Husak, Delegates Attend Theater

LD211012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Excerpt] At the end of the first day of the congress deliberations, the delegates and guests attended a festive program at the National Theater this evening. Among them was the CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by its general secretary and President of the Republic Gustav Husak.

Opening of Second Day 21 Mar

LD211504 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The deliberations at the CPSL Congress continue in Bratislava today. Lubos Lidicky reports:

Half an hour ago the delegates to the congress occupied their places in the festively decorated House of Trade Unions to continue their deliberations. Today, some 1,100 delegates and guests welcomed with stormy applause the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Gustav Husak, the general secretary of its Central Committee and president of the Republic. The delegation also includes Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, Milos Jakes, Presidium candidate member and party Central Committee secretary, and Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

The second day of deliberations was opened at 0900 by Ladislav Abraham, Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak Council of Trade Unions.

Colotka Address Reported

LD211530 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The CPSL Congress continues with a debate in Bratislava today.

In his speech Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, proceeded on the basis of the report of the CPSL Central Committee on the fulfillment of tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congress, which was delivered by Comrade Jozef Lenart on the first day of the congress. He noted that the development of our economy is successful and comparable with that of other socialist countries. It is stable, in contrast with the economic development of capitalist countries. Comrade Colotka, however, pointed out that our successes must not satisfy us and lead to passivity, since production conditions in the years to come will be complicated, especially in obtaining raw materials and fuels. That is why we must promote even more resolutely than hitherto the line of efficiency and eliminate waste of all kind. The report of the Central Committee therefore demands from all of us such consistency, responsibility and a creative approach to the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Colotka then spoke about the tasks in the scientific-research base, where 50,000 people are employed in Slovakia--not a small number in the state as a whole or in comparison with the levels in industrially advanced countries. But our workplaces sometimes lag behind the world in their output. In this connection, he stressed that the scientific-technical progress, too, must contribute more efficiently to a rapid orientation of our economy to a production less demanding of energy and raw materials.

It remains a permanent task to save at least 2 percent of fuels and energy annually and to reach a savings of metals amounting to between 4 and 4.5 percent. Likewise, we must achieve a higher optimal processing of raw materials and commodities of all kinds. This has to be observed too in products for export, where specialized labor, skill and the work of our people should be the main substance, even more than the weight of the products. He also pointed out that in the chemical industry it is necessary to concentrate rapidly on the building of capacities for [words indistinct], the pharmaceutical industry, for a comprehensive processing of timber, and, above all, see to it that the new capacities bring the greatest possible efficiency.

At the close of his speech, Comrade Colotka stressed that all work has to be marked by initiative and by a sense of what is new, by vigor, personal boldness, the ability to organize, to consolidate and to lead a collective of people toward the set goal.

Report of 22 Mar Proceedings

LD221548 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Summary] This morning the deliberations of the CPSL Congress opened under the chairmanship of Viliam Salgovic. The second part of this morning's deliberations were chaired by Gejza Slapka, member of the Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the [Bratislava] city committee of the CPSL.

Jan Janik is just delivering the report of the mandatory commission. The CPCZ delegation led by Gustav Husak is again following the deliberations.

"Jozef Mjarton, chairman of the Slovak Revival Party, and Michal Zakovic, chairman of the Slovak Freedom Party, in their speeches emphasized that members of the two parties will fulfill the conclusions of the congress of the Czechoslovak Communists, because the policy of the CPCZ is a policy following highly humane aims, striving for peace, for all the best for our people, for the all around construction of our socialist homeland.

The deliberations of Slovak Communists were today greeted also by the members of the Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters. In their statement, Slovak anti-fascist fighters assured the delegates of the party that they will continue to support the policy of the Communist Party and fulfill the conclusions of the Congress.

The chairman of the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, Michal Zozulak, greeted the congress deliberations on behalf of our youngest generations. He emphasized that Pioneers and members of Socialist Youth actively and with initiative participate in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, each in his school or workplace. They have achieved many excellent working results. In the second part of his speech, Comrade Zozulak emphasized that the education of the new generations of workers should be at the center of attention of the whole of society because it decides the future of us all."

All the speeches expressed full agreement with the report of the CPSL Central Committee delivered by Comrade Jozef Lenart on the first day of the deliberations.

Comrade Gejza Slapka ended the congress discussion in which altogether 42 delegates and guests of the CPSL Congress took part.

On the agenda of the deliberations this afternoon are the election of the new CPSL Central Committee and the new Central Control and Auditing Commission and approval of the final congress documents.

Outcome of Elections

LD221650 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] The deliberations of the CPSL Congress ended today in Bratislava. In the afternoon the Congress elected the members and candidate members of the new CPSL Central Committee and the members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party. After that, the newly elected CPSL Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL met at their first sessions.

Jozef Lenart was reelected by the CPSL Central Committee as first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The Central Committee elected the following comrades as members of the Presidium: Ladislav Abraham, Peter Colotka, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, Jan Janik, Jozef Lenart, Elena Litvajova, Ludovit Pezlar, Viliam Salgovic, Gejza Slapka and Miroslav Valek.

Comrades Miloslav Hruskovic, Jan Janik, Jozef Lenart, Ludovit Pezlar, Bohus Travnicek and Michal Zozulak are the members of the Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee.

Comades Miloslav Hruskovic, Jan Janik and Ludovit Pezlar were elected secretaries of the CPSL Central Committee.

Comrade Miloslav Boda was elected by the Central Control and Auditing Commission as chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL, and the Central Committee confirmed the appointment.

Congress Ends

LD221538 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] The CPSL Congress ended less than 1 hour ago. The delegates elected a new CPSL Central Committee which then convened for the election of leading party bodies.

Jozef Lenart was reelected first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The delegates of the congress then unanimously approved the resolution of the CPSL Congress and the letter to the CPCZ Central Committee. The final address was delivered by Comarde Jozef Lenart.

We will inform you about the content of the approved documents in our later bulletins.

Husak, Delegation Leave

LD221946 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party and president of the Republic, which attended the CPSL Congress in the capital city of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Bratislava, left Bratislava for Prague by air this afternoon.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council.

Also present at the seeing-off ceremony were other members of the Presidium of the Central Committee and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL.

CHNOUPEK RETURNS HOME FROM MOSCOW MEETING

Arrival in Prague

LD201254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Today Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, returned to Prague from Moscow. At Moscow airport he was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

CTK Interview Reported

LD210504 Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar (CETEKA)--The new Soviet peace initiatives correspond with the vital interests of all nations without exception. They serve the improvement of the international atmosphere and create new conditions in international relations, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told CETEKA at the end of his visit to the Soviet Union Friday.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that he and his Soviet colleague Andrey Gromyko had agreed during their talks that the realization of any of the Soviet proposals would in itself be a great contribution to consolidation of peace and international security. This applies to the proposal for continuation of the strategic arms limitation talks, a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles of the NATO states and the Soviet Union in Europe, including the forward based U.S. arms systems, as well as the proposal to include the whole European part of the Soviet Union in the area to which confidence-building measures apply, provided the Western states also expand this area accordingly.

Minister Chnoupek went on to say that he and Andrey Gromyko had also stressed the significance of Soviet proposals for a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East issue, for safeguarding security in the Persian Gulf area also in connection with discussion of the international aspects of the Afghan issue, and for talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East.

"Our talks yielded many topical, specific and valuable incentives as regards the promotion of the Czechoslovak-Soviet relations in all spheres and our joint coordinated steps on the international scene. The talks were marked by identity of views on all questions we discussed," Bohuslav Chnoupek concluded the interview to CETEKA.

Radio Interview

LD210655 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Interview with CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek by unidentified Czechoslovak Radio correspondent "shortly after" Chnoupek's return this morning from the USSR--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, your visit took place immediately after the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communists, and after the proclamation of the new peace initiatives. What is their importance, in your opinion, for the current international situation?

[Answer] I think that I will use a correct word--and this was also used in my deliberations with Comrade Gromyko--that they represent a new Soviet offensive, a new offensive by the socialist countries in their striving to implement Leninist principles in the area of foreign policy, the struggle for peace, cooperation, for detente. We could say in this connection that these ideas have affected the international situation positively even now, such a short time after the congress; they have affected the development of international cooperation. In our opinion, they have been met with an enormous response.

They have spontaneous support not only from Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries, but the whole of progressive mankind, of realistically thinking politicians and governments responsible for the fate of mankind, for the issues of peace or war.

In their complexity they secure the continuation of that positive peace-creating process which started in Helsinki during the conference, and which has its continuation today at the Madrid meeting. We have devoted therefore much attention to these issues. For example, in connection with the continuation of the process of detente, which is the only sensible alternative and which is an expression of the continuation of the process started in Helsinki, we have expressed our interest in support for completing the Madrid meeting successfully, so that it will result in the conference on military detente and disarmament suggested by us. We think that the new Soviet proposal on measures for strengthening trust and geographically widening this aspect practically on the whole European part of the USSR--if the Western partners meet them halfway with a suitable proposal--will create new possibilities and provide the possibility for precisely such an conclusion to the Madrid meeting.

With regard to the position of Czechoslovakia in the heart of Europe, as we usually say, we represent the middle of our old continent. We have stressed particularly that we welcome a possible proposal regarding a moratorium or proclamation of a moratorium on medium-range missiles connected with the issue of American arms of this type, transported arms. And we think that this proposal is very sensible and provides opportunities for the Western countries to sit at the table and discuss these issues, because if anybody in the West thinks that delay will improve his position for future deliberations, he is mistaken; such assumptions are wrong.

I do not want to speak about the whole agenda, because it was exceptionally extensive, and I think that the entire philosophy of the deliberations can be summed up in the formula, stated at the 26th Congress, that this represents new active steps of initiative by the USSR and the socialist states for further continuing the policy of peace.

[Question] Comrade Minister, what was the content of the bilateral deliberations? How did they contribute to the further development of mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and the USSR?

[Answer] I would like to stress that this time particularly we have emphasized the issues of economic cooperation, that we have particularly stressed that the extent of our cooperation is many times higher than in the past, that we are following the correct path but that we want to activate this route even more particularly by modern, more demanding forms of economic cooperation not only within the framework of the international division of labor in the sphere of CEMA, but also bilaterally, particularly in such key areas as economic cooperation, industrial specialization, and so forth. So we can say in a word that our mutual relations contribute to strengthening the unity, fraternity and cooperation of all countries of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, of which we form a firm part, and are the guarantee of long-term political cooperation, fraternity and peace among the countries of the socialist community.

COMMENTATORS SCORE POLISH SOLIDARITY ACTIONS

Radio on KOR Influence

LD202354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] In the foreign part of our magazine program, we shall look first at the development of events in the Polish People's Republic.

Events so far confirm that in the Solidarity trade union--which is trying to present itself as a catalyst of moods and current desires of Polish workers--an increasingly growing role is being played by the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee, known as KOR.

The members of KOR no longer act as alleged advisers of the so-called Solidarity: They have pushed themselves to the leadership of Solidarity's various sections in many parts of Poland. And there, in line with their political aspirations they either take revenge on those who do not agree with KOR's influence on Solidarity, or they take too seriously the proclaimed apolitical character of this new trade union.

More details from our permanent correspondent in Warsaw, Frantisek Sojka: This is demonstrated by the example of one former official of Solidarity in Wroclaw. He was stripped of all his functions when he stood against the penetration of antisocialist forces. He naively believed the claims of leading representatives of Walesa's trade unions that according to its statutes, Solidarity should be politically independent. He was first discretely and later openly recommended not to oppose KOR. He was told it makes no sense to start arguments with KOR which could not be handled either by the government or the party. It is becoming more and more apparent that the slogan about so-called independent trade unions did not arise from care for the interest of the working classes but from efforts to break the unity of the trade union movement, from the conviction that it would be easier for antisocialist forces to penetrate trade unions which are organizationally weakened.

[Announcer] The report from our Warsaw correspondent can be completed by one more piece of information: The name of that former active official of Solidarity is Dr (Skomeka). He was definitely removed from the Wroclaw political arena by pressure from KOR.

And now more about the latest events in Poland: In Bydgoszcz, the building of the voivodship national council was occupied yesterday. A group identified as followers of the so-called Peasants' Solidarity refused to leave the building in spite of appeals by the deputy voivoda and the voivodship prosecutor. The police acted by order of the deputy voivoda, and the group, who offered resistance, were removed from the building. In response to this justified and logical step, the Solidarity leadership today issued a dramatic statement which orders all sections of Solidarity to halt any dialogue with the government and to prepare for a strike alert over the next few days.

I think the story I have just told more than clearly illustrates not only what kind of organization Walesa's trade unions are and what they want, but also how strong the antisocialist and rightist forces are in them.

CIA Links

LD210046 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Leaders of Poland's United Workers' Party and government are exerting allround efforts towards normalization, towards reviving the country's economy and overcoming problems and shortcomings in many walks of life. An ever-increasing portion of Poland's population understand and support these efforts. However, they are opposed by forces interested in preventing consolidation and who would like to promote further tension and unrest. This has been confirmed by violations of the strike moratorium such as in Radom and [words indistinct] with the occupation of the United People's [as heard] Party's headquarters in Bydgoszcz, not to mention further strike threats.

All these activities are meant to maintain a permanent atmosphere of unrest in Poland. They are, above all, organized by antisocialist forces whose links with Western intelligence agencies, especially with the CIA, have been proved.

There are indications that it was the CIA which had drawn up a detailed plan of destructive action against the People's Republic of Poland. This plan includes the extreme variant of civil war, of bloodshed provoked in Poland.

It is regrettable that such antisocialist forces have also penetrated the Walesa-headed Solidarity union. They are pressuring Solidarity to enforce concessions from Poland's Government; they are endeavoring to become the country's leading force, to bury socialism and to sever bonds of alliance between Poland and other Warsaw Treaty countries. There are numerous facts pointing to connections between Western circles and intelligence agencies and leaders of Solidarity and Social Self-Defense. Here is one typical example: Exponents of the United States AFL-CIO trade union federation confirmed last week that Walesa's trade union had received from AFL-CIO $200,000 for equipment earmarked for Solidarity's propaganda activities. But the leaders of AFL-CIO have not mentioned the fact that this money actually stems from CIA resources. Equally generous support in the form of advice and financial aid comes from West German intelligence services.

Bydgoszcz Events 'Pretext'

LD212029 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Our permanent Warsaw correspondent, Frantisek Sojka, reports on the situation in Poland:

[Begin Sojka Recording] The tense situation caused by Solidarity under the pretext of the events in Bydgoszcz is still continuing. A strike alert has been proclaimed in many areas of Poland. A commission of specialists, sent by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, is continuing in its investigation into the causes and the course of the conflict in Bydgosczc. As you know from previous reports, what happened was the clearing of the voivodship People's Council building with the help of members of the police. A group of persons refused to leave and ignored the appeals of the deputy voivoda and the prosecutor.

According to the report of the governmental commission, the police carried out the whole action without arms, clubs or protective helmets. But the national leadership of Walesa's trade union used this justified and consistent action against hooligans for proclaiming a strike alert throughout the country and to demand punishment of the voivodship representatives.

Individual local branches of Solidarity are inciting waves of emotions which rudely attack and offend the police. Here in Warsaw, printed material and leaflets have been circulated which are increasing tension in the capital through slanders and dramatizing the situation.

The statement by the National Coordinating Commission of Walesa's trade unions that they are striving for negotiations and not a confrontation, that they want calmness and order to be maintained, looks strange in light of the actions mentioned, to put it mildly. But the facts speak clearly. It was none other than Solidarity who, without consideration and without a single pretext, crudely ignored the appeal of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski for 90 days of calm and launched a wave of tension throughout Poland--without considering how that could affect the whole society and the economic, social and political situation, which is critical to begin with.

According to the latest information, Lech Walesa and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski will meet tomorrow in Warsaw to discuss the events in Bydgosczc.

U.S. Statement Destabilizing

LD221104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Washington has apparently spared Europe from its attacks on international peace, calm and legal guarantees.

But this is only an impression. Attacks on Europe cannot be direct, as Washington certainly realizes that there are no banana republics on this continent. So, they are trying all the harder to act via intermediaries.

As was discovered last week, the donations for Lech Walesa's trade unions from CIA funds were arranged by the American trade union center AFL-CIO. Consequently, it is not surprising that the Walesa trade unions so unexpectedly, under the first artificial pretext, interrupted all deliberations with the government representatives at every level, and proclaimed a state of strike alert throughout the country. In this way, Walesa's trade unions have launched a general attack on the barely established calm and fragile stabilization in Poland. And, as their leaders claim, they want to provoke a decisive confrontation. Some of them even indicate that bloodshed is possible. In any case, the escalation of unrest seems to be the greatest since the August strikes last year.

And, by strange coincidence, certainly not by chance, 1.5 hours before the strike alert was issued, U.S. State Department spokesman William Dyess said that the United States was closely observing the situation in Poland, and allegedly made it clear to the USSR that any action would have very serious consequences.

With statements of this kind, which are intended to create a distorted impression of the situation in people who are not acquainted with the Soviet standpoint, they are trying to destabilize the European situation, attributing their own intentions to others so as to spread distrust and unrest.

'Demands by Violence'

LD222320 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar (CETEKA)--A new wave of political and social tension has risen in Poland in the last few days. It was again caused by Walesa's trade unions, this time in the Bydgosczc Voivodship (region).

Severely tried Poland, which needs above all active and dedicated work to solve its complex problems, is again faced with a new wave of strikes and far-reaching economic losses, despite appeals by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. Tension continues in the country which urgently needs calm, prudence and discipline of all citizens. The "Solidarity" trade union, calling on the government to exercise moderation and a responsible solution of problems, is itself irrespondibly causing new conflicts, exerting pressure on state bodies, and does not even stop short of extortion.

The same "Solidarity", urging maximum restraint from the government, is putting ever new demands, while itself showing restraint only in one thing--promising nothing more than to recall the "strike alert."

In none of the agreements with the government did the "Solidarity" leaders commit themselves to coresponsibility for production and to honest and productive work of its members. What is more, "Solidarity" is trying to gain many of its demands by violence, as was the case, for example, in the occupation of official buildings at Bydgoszcz.

Polish citizens are increasingly concerned by the state of affairs. Therefore they received with satisfaction Saturday's statement of government spokesman Jozef Barecki that the government is doing everything to restore calm and will take all measures to ensure order which is constantly disrupted by "Solidarity" functionaries.

KROEBER COMMENTS ON PIPES REMARKS, U.S. POLICIES

LD210010 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Klaus-Dieter Kroeber commentary]

[Text] The matter caused a worldwide furor, as the saying goes. It concerns an aid of the American presidential adviser on security affairs, a specialist on Sovietology named Richard Pipes. In an interview, this man declared detente to be dead, insulted the West German foreign minister and, addressing himself to the USSR, said that it must change its system peacefully or make war.

Following anxious inquiries from Western ambassadors in Washington, the man was sharply called to heel. A formal apology was made to Genscher; all experts in such high positions were forbidden to give unauthorized interviews. He had not--it was put out--expressed official government view.

So far, this would furnish material for a political gloss, but the matter is more serious. Today's FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU says—permit me to quote at length from this bourgeois paper--what then is U.S. policy? Haig, the secretary of state, spoke on Wednesday in the U.S. Congress about Soviet adventurism. He wants to defend U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf with the full range of its armory. Like his deputy, Walter Stoessel, he is not opposed to military action against Cuba. He sees a gigantic Soviet conspiracy at work in Central America. He is in favor of supplying arms to the dictatorships in Chile and Argentina. He is thinking of arming Pakistan. But what else did the expert Pipes say? End of quotation. We could continue FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU's recital. A huge rise in military support for the murderers of the people of El Salvador; economic thumbscrews for Nicaragua, which has freed itself of a bloodstained American puppet; arms for the gang leader Savimbi, who is making mischief against free Angola--he has been invited to visit the United States as has South Africa's racist boss Botha, although this has been, rather incredibly, denied just now; embraces and aid for all sorts of dictators everywhere in the world; the reinforcement of the Rapid Deployment Force in the Gulf region with the B-52 long-range bombers, notorious from the Vietnam war; no need to speak of the missile build-up and the neutron bomb for Western Europe, because millions in those countries concerned have realized the immense danger this attempted change in the military balance poses to them and they are opposing it accordingly.

We can only concur with the Frankfurt paper--to quote again: Silencing U.S. officials does not do away with the anxieties the Reagan government has caused worldwide during its brief span.

What I regard as the positive, welcome, reverse of the coin is this: The martial speeches and acts—for definite decisions have been taken; just remember the astronomical arms budget--have prompted worldwide reflection, evidently not without effect on American policy. When Washington's emissary Eagleburger recently toured West European capitals in order to enlist his allies' support for uninhibited support for the junta in El Salvador, he was shown the cold shoulder almost everywhere. Afterwards, the more subdued version was that he only wanted to consult. Concern over the arms build-up, which, deep in the ranks of the bourgeoisie, is deepening into a genuine fear for survival, has brought about the creation of increasingly strong movements in many countries of Western Europe, including the Federal Republic. They are becoming a factor which governments cannot simply ignore. Ultimately, Washington has to consider this.

The general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, Gus Hall, a man credited even by his enemies with great political foresight, said in an interview with CTK, the Czechoslovak agency: It seems to me that Haig is perhaps beginning to consider, after all, the possibility of a meeting between Reagan and Brezhnev, a meeting suggested by the Soviet politician in his peace program at the 26th CPSU Congress. There are certain signs that the American Government is beginning to grasp realities.

Somehow, the American speeches of recent days and weeks, which are certainly to be taken seriously, remind me of a man walking through a dark forest and whistling to keep his courage up.

BYDGOSZCZ EVENTS, SOLIDARITY ACTIONS REPORTED

LD211358 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Police yesterday cleared the Bydgoszcz Voivodship office, which a group of persons had occupied unlawfully. PAP reported that earlier the provincial governor and prosecutor had vainly tried to get the people to leave the building. Thereupon the provincial governor called for assistance from militia law enforcement forces in order to restore order and safeguard the normal working of the provincial government office. In several enterprises in the region the Solidarity leaders provoked strikes lasting several hours. According to PAP, strikes occurred in other parts of the country such as Warsaw, Torun and [name indistinct].

STATEMENT ISSUED ON VISIT OF IRAQI DEPUTY PREMIER

AU201921 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND In German 19 Mar 81 p 6

[Statement on the official visit of Iraq's Taha Yasin Ramadan to the GDR from 16-18 March 1981]

[Text] Upon the invitation of Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR Council of Ministers chairman, Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, paid an official visit to the GDR from 16-18 March 1981.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Taha Yasin Ramadan for a friendly exchange of views on basic issues of the current international situation, the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism as well as on the relations between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq.

Taha Yasin Ramadan conveyed cordial greetings from Saddam Husayn, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command general secretary, Revolution Command Council chairman and president of the Republic of Iraq, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. Erich Honecker reciprocated the greetings as cordially.

Taha Yasin Ramadan reported on the foreign policy of the Republic of Iraq and the achievements of the Iraqi people under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in economic, social and cultural development. He explained the guidelines of the Iraqi 5-year plan and expressed the interest of the Republic of Iraq in further deepening the political, economic and cultural relations with the GDR to the benefit of both peoples, in the interest of social progress and for strengthening peace and security in the world. At the same time the guest explained his country's attitude to current international problems, in particular to the situation in the Middle East, to the conflict between Iraq and Iran and to the dangerous consequences resulting from that conflict. He declared that Iraq welcomes the efforts and mediation by the Nonaligned Movement, the organization of the Islamic Conference and the special UN envoy to achieve a ceasefire and to solve the conflict by peaceful means.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, reported on the achievements of the GDR working people under the leadership of the SED--in fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community--in implementing the decisions of the 9th party congress in preparing for the 10th SED Congress. He explained the constructive GDR foreign policy, which, in firm collaboration with the allies, is designed to strengthen peace, implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence and fostering international detente.

He stressed the importance that all anti-imperialist forces cooperate to resolutely reject the course of imperialism toward intensifying the arms race, the policy of threatening, interfering in internal affairs and oppressing the liberation struggles.

Erich Honecker, who paid tribute to the development of bilateral relations, underlined the wish to further expand the relations between the two states and peoples. In view of the increasing tensions in the Middle East Erich Honecker advocated a search for a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem on a just basis, which guarantees above all the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine as the crucial point of this problem. The dangerous development in this region is closely linked with imperialism's confrontation policy and is a result of the Camp David policy.

The GDR watches with great concern the continuation of the conflict between Iraq and Iran, which is only of advantage to the most aggressive circles of imperialism. The GDR advocates solving the conflict as soon as possible by political means and welcomes in this connection attempts to achieve an immediate solution through direct negotiations of the sides concerned in order to guarantee the establishment of foundations for coexistence, cooperation and friendship among the countries of that region.

In a friendly talk, Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR Council of Ministers chairman, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and of the Revolution Command Council, discussed ways and means of further developing cooperation, and briefed one another on their countries' development. Taha Yasin Ramadan extended to GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willie Stoph an invitation to visit the Republic of Iraq. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

During the Iraqi delegation's stay the sixth session of the GDR-Republic of Iraq Standing Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held. The GDR delegation was headed by Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building. The Iraqi delegation was headed by Hasan 'Ali, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and of the Revolution Command Council and minister of trade. On 17 March the chairmen of both sides signed a joint protocol. In it, they affirmed their intention to further develop cooperation steadily and dynamically in the fields of industry and agriculture, trade, transportation and public health as well as their scientific-technical relations. Moreover, it was agreed to hold the seventh session of the 1982 standing committee in Baghdad.

As a result of the talks and meetings both sides noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq, which are based on mutual respect of sovereignty, equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs, are developing and deepening in the struggle against imperialism, for national independence and social progress. They declared their firm determination to expand the fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation in the political, economic and cultural field, to regularly hold consultations on important national problems and to promote the relations between the state organs and societal institutions.

Both sides paid tribute to the work of the GDR-Republic of Iraq Standing Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and expressed their conviction that the sixth meeting will contribute toward expanding the long-term cooperation to the benefit of both peoples and states.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, expressed his thanks for the cordial reception and the hospitality extended to him and his entourage in the GDR.

MORE ON PATRIOTIC PEOPLE'S FRONT CONGRESS

Council's Written Report

AU201102 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 14 Mar 81 pp 1,2

[Report by the Hungarian PPF National Council in writing to delegates at the Sixth PPF Congress on PPF activity since its previous congress: "The National Council's Report"]

[Excerpt] The PPF's International Activity

Taking advantage of possibilities for international social cooperation, the PPF contributes to the attainment of the foreign political objectives of the Hungarian People's Republic, to strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and to enriching cooperation among their organs having a People's Front character. It effectively aids the struggle of the revolutionary and other progressive forces of the developing countries, their national collaboration and their drawing closer to the socialist countries. It strives to cooperate with social forces and personages functioning in the capitalist countries and representing and sympathizing with social progress and peaceful coexistence.

The PPF maintains a working relationship with 48 partner organizations and democratic parties. Since 1 January 1977, it has hosted 58 delegations, and 64 of its delegations have made visits abroad. However, our propaganda directed abroad has not developed sufficiently.

We are developing our relations with the majority of the socialist countries' sister organizations on the basis of cooperation agreements. The number of sister county and city and frontier meetings has increased in the last 5 years; aspiration to a more superior standard of content is increasingly asserting itself in these relations.

Of progressive forces of the advanced capitalist countries, we have paid our main attention to Europe, particularly to the Scandinavian countries, Finland and the Austrian, Italian, Portuguese, Greek and Turkish partner organizations. Cooperation and dialog with the European partners have contributed to collaboration among the progressive forces of the continent and to providing truthful information to European public opinion.

Cooperation with the developing countries' progressive forces and, in particular, countries with a socialist orientation and peoples that have recently achieved their freedom is of great significance. We have paid increased attention to supporting the movements waging an armed liberation struggle and the anti-imperialist struggle of the forces operating in capitalist-oriented countries.

Also in the past period, supplying information on the socialist construction underway in the Hungarian People's Republic, including the objectives of the PPF, has been an important part of the multifaceted, effective and also internationally recognized activity of the National Peace Council and the relations it maintains with 238 peace organizations of 128 countries.

With the effective assistance of the social organizations and movements, the Hungarian National Committee for European Security and Cooperation has contributed continuously to informing Hungarian public opinion about international efforts for peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the activity of progressive and democratic forces toward implementing the Helsinki Final Act and Disarmament.

Lekai on Religion's Support

AU201426 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 15 Mar 81 pp 5,6

[Address by Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom and chairman of the Bench of Catholic Bishops, at the 14 March session of the Seventh PPF Congress: "Dr Laszlo Lekai: Religious Hungarians, too, Are Working For Socialism"]

[Text] Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom and chairman of the Bench of Catholic Bishops, acknowledged with gratification the fact that the People's Front regards the family as the fundamental pillar of society, as a fundamental source of the child's preparation for life. The policy of our state regards the family with almost solicitous care, allotting new dwellings primarily to those with several children and surrounding mothers of infants with special benefits. The state thinks truly in terms of the people and the nation when it regards the family as the sound cell of the nation that must be protected by any means and the price of even sacrifices.

The People's Front is correct in maintaining, he then pointed out, that the kind of education that failed to reveal to children that moral evil also lurks besides the ideally good would be irrational. At one time, a proverb declared: My house is my castle; under the conditions of contemporary life, the family is no longer a "secluded island".

Dr Laszlo Lekai then spoke about the significance of our cultural values, the storehouse of immortal works that include innumerable gems from the ancient Hungarian Holy Virgin Lamentation to the poetry of Ady, Attila Jozsef and Radnoti. How beautifully sonorous is the force of the Hungarian language in Gaspar Karolyi's Bible translation or Peter Pazmany's works, who, for the sake of a unified Hungarian nation, readily arrived at an understanding with Gabor Bethlen, the Protestant prince of Transylvania. Hungarians steadfast in their religious faith have contributed inestimable works to laying the fundations for our language, historic monuments, culture, universities and Hungarian consciousness. With their intellectual knowledge and the power of their industrious hands, religious Hungarians living today also join in the building of a socialist Hungary, which they are pursuing peaceably alongside their nonbelieving compatriots. People with various world outlooks are performing their work of equal value for the people as a whole. They are doing so with reassuringly fine results.

Sarlos' Summing-Up 15 Mar

LD152155 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1620 GMT 15 Mar 81

["Excerpts" from summing-up speech by Istvan Sarlos, PPF secretary general, at the Seventh PPF Congress on 15 March--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Kadar said yesterday that the PPF is now in its third bloom. These words are the party's recognition of the activities of the PPF and the PPF movement. I too have the feeling and my colleagues also have the feeling that now we are living in a period when the PPF's sphere of activity is widening and new spheres of activity are opening up to us. But let me add: We here together would not be able to do this if Hungarian society were not at the stage of development where, after laying the foundations of socialism, it can undertake new economic, cultural and political tasks. We could not attain this result if we had not done what we did, and would not do in the future what we want to do, namely that by accepting and following the policy of the MSZMP we deal in its spirit with those with whom we have contacts and endeavor in its spirit to pass on the good message to those whom we have not yet reached and whom possibly others have not reached either.

At the congress 37 people have voiced their opinions. All the contributions paint a picture of our society showing where we are firm and strong, where we are weak, where it is necessary that we find new courage for improvements so that this organization which we call the structure of socialist society should be reinforced and should in every respect be such as it must be.

The situation is encouraging because the fact that the party is organizing and directing the work of the whole of the country and is supporting the work of the PPF too is a source of strength by itself. The fact that the party's first secretary on every occasion when he speaks, holds meetings or delivers speeches gives a favorable appreciation also of the work and activities of the PPF proves that the strengthening of the PPF movement is for the party not a tactical step but a strategic task which will last far into the unforseeable future.

Our colleagues and delegates--from the provinces and Budapest, from factories and villages, from collective farms, scientific institutions, academies--who have spoken have all explained that they agree with socialism and want to support our building work. Many worries were mentioned in the speeches, worries which are causing difficulties owing to our lack of experience, worries which are on no account connected with the nature of socialism and worries which we have the strength, the intention and the suitable program to overcome.

I was very glad that in his contribution yesterday Sandor Racz said that the PPF not only exists but also acts. Only to exist does not mean anything. To be and to act mean also strength, conviction and belief and an intention that we want to improve and change something.

Let me make a digression here. We often differentiate between people by saying believers and nonbelievers. I do not consider that this is fortunate. I am a communist and a believer. I believe in man. I believe in a socialist future. I believe in humanity's peace. I believe in the prosperity of the whole world. Belief cannot be a category applying to one ideology only. Belief is also a very important prerequisite of socialist belief and conviction and to be a communist, to be a People's Front man without believing in something is impossible. [applause]

Many people have castigated such abberations of our cultural life which do not help but rather prevent the formation of good taste, and its spread, thereby making it difficult for people to choose the good and correct from a multitude of things. I do not agree and cannot agree with those who blame the consumer on these occasions. We must endeavor to ensure that no one, ever, should lock away the most beautiful and most outstanding products of Hungarian culture from the consumer, the general public, and that the public should understand what is beautiful, good and progressive in a certain work.

I said yesterday and reiterated today that it is our agreement which has brought us here. This is what makes the fate of the secretary general, who has to sum up the debate, easy. Because we are in agreement on what it is that is good and we are in agreement on the evaluation of what is not good. We also agree that something must be done, and not tomorrow but today; today more than tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. And there is strength, will and intention in us to take the necessary measures.

Recommendations have been proposed which concerned the PPF directly. I thank you for these recommendations. I accept the recommendations and we will endeavor to put these into practice. Recommendations have also been made whose acceptance is not our task but that of relevant state organs and we will submit these recommendations to the relevant organs, from the incorporation of the national anthem in the constitution to every single suggestion which (?we agree with).

I ask the congress to accept our endeavors to continue on the path on which we have embarked, on the path of socialist construction, and with the guidance of the party, and so continue to work for the good of the Hungarian people and the world. I thank you. [applause]

More on Sarlos' Summing-Up

LD152212 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Mar 81

["Excerpts" from summing-up speech by Istvan Sarlos, PPF secretary general, at the Seventh PPF Congress on 15 March--recorded]

[Excerpt] I regard it as very important that consciousness should be appropriately supplemented by belief, conviction, good will, intention and sentiment.

We have said a great deal here today, and yesterday as well, about the family and marriage. If I wanted to describe the demands made on marriages, I could not use the word "only." Rather, I believe, one would have to use the word "as well" a great deal: understanding of each other, fitting into the community, the procreation and upbringing of children, the love of the country, as well as creative work, education and the acquisition of culture, the love of the arts, as well as leisure time pursuits, rest and a great many things which connect two people who are serious about life and who seriously respect, value and love each other, connecting them by a thousand threads. Naturally, being linked by a thousand threads does not always and necessarily mean a cloudless harmony. When we are talking about the housing problems, I often say that it is the dwelling which provides the possibility of the family living together; however, it is desirable that in time the dwelling should become for everyone also an area which makes solitude possible at times of conflict. If two people who are angry with each other need not meet every half hour, this absence of contact will facilitate their coming together and I believe that when everyone has access to a healthy, good dwelling, this will be a factor of family harmony and understanding.

Tone, appearances and impressions have also been mentioned. It is often said of young people that drainpipe (?trousers), hanging around in subways and hooligan-like behavior are characteristic of them. Many people say that. However, just consider the following. We say on the basis of experience over many decades that in life what is bad is always louder than what is good. The child who acts like a hooligan, who lives in the subway and who behaves in a disorderly fashion in general represents only a small percentage of young people; whereas those who study, work, create, maintain order and do voluntary work, those people do their duty and do not carry a trumpet to proclaim: I live as a human being, think as a human being, I am decent and honest. From this I draw the conclusion that the overwhelming majority of people in our society are among the decent, and decency in itself must provide sufficient strength to lead on to the path of decency those who have not yet reached it. Those who have not yet reached that path have not always failed to do so because of depravity, and if we can develop an ethical norm which is an example for everyone and which attracts everyone, then everyone can find the right path.

We regard it as very important that people should always have something to hold on to in life, that they should always have partners with whom they can cooperate, they should always have a line which they can follow and should always have some sort of certainty that if they do the right thing they will be given support, and certainty that if they make a mistake then they will not be ruined but rather will be led back on the correct path by way of good words, deeds and helpfulness. I agree with those who say that people must not be discredited but must be raised up, and if I want to convince someone of something by repeating it from morning until night, then the words will remain in his mind but not the meaning. He cannot identify with it. We must educate ourselves to thought and good taste and change the situation.

I also wish to say something about the use of expressions. The verbal report originally contained an idea which was left out and I will now smuggle it back in; it was left out because of a shortage of time. This idea went roughly as follows: Many people ask us why it is that the People's Front today is called Patriotic, when it was not called Patriotic prior to 1945. The answer is the following: Prior to 1945 the Levente movement [an organization for young men under the Horthy regime] was also called Patriotic. Prior to 1945 the National Federation of Manufacturers also functioned in a patriotic spirit. Prior to 1945 the Imredy Party [a conservative, nationalistic party during the Horthy regime] also functioned as a patriotic spirit; we did not want that sort of patriotism in 1937, nor in 1919, nor in 1943, and we did not want to create the impression abour ourselves by accepting the term patriotic at that time that we were patriotic in the same way that they were. When the word became purified, cleansed from the [word indistinct] which the leaders of the bygone ages placed on it, the politicians of the bygone ages, the nationalists of the bygone ages, then we accepted it and we have accepted that we are called patriots.

Let me, however, and something else here. If they blemished the meaning, beauty and purity of the word "patriotism" then let us recognize that we are also wearing out the greatness of many beautiful, meaningful, progressive and valuable terms. We use the adjective "socialist" very often without justification, as well as the adjectives "patriotic" and "democratic." I have a feeling that if someone wants to get something accepted, then he quickly remarks that it is democratic, socialist, and cultured, because if it is democratic, socialist and cultured then maybe no one will argue with him but will accept what he says.

Socialism means the society which we build. Culture means the culture which we are creating, that was created in the past and which is highly respected and esteemed. Democracy means the way of life in which we respect each other and value each other. Let us not wear out the shine of these concepts because we will use them less often when they have lost it. The word "socialism" shines in front of us and we want to reach it. However, we can only reach this goal with pure means, helping and supporting each other, with collective work, with love for the socialist homeland, respecting and valuing the peoples of the world and struggling for peace.

Sarlos' Closing Speech

AU201643 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Mar 81 p 4

[Speech by Istvan Sarlos, MSZMP Politburo member and secretary general of the PPF National Council, at the 15 March session of the Seventh PPF Congress: "Istvan Sarlos' Speech Closing the Debate; Prospects Are Reassuring and Impart Strength"]

[Excerpt] Following this congress, the movement, using more flexible means and methods, must apply itself more consistently to accomplishing tasks. That applies to the organization and activity of parents' work collectives just as much as to other PPF work areas. And it would be advisable to speak more extensively about deeds, the work that has been done, in the future, inform public opinion about results, because, to be sure, a great many proposals of the movement's forums become incorporated in the decisions and resolutions of ministry organs and other institutions. Such proposals have also been made concerning policy on communities by the People's Front, whose position is that appropriate conditions for life must be assured at every community and not a single village should be "written off," because, as long as there are people living there, we must make joint efforts to see that they are supplied and lead decent lives.

Praising proposals directly affecting the PPF, the secretary general of the PPF National Council noted that he accepts the proposals and also the elected officials who will endeavor to put them into practice. Proposals have also been made whose evaluation and acceptance concern other organs. These, including entering the national anthem in the constitution, will be forwarded to those concerned.

Elected Officials Listed

AU202005 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 17 Mar 81 p 4

[List of Patriotic People's Front (PPF) officials elected at a constituent meeting of the PPF National Council at the 15 March session of the Seventh PPF Congress in Budapest]

[Text] The Presidium of the PPF National Council:

Chairman of the PPF National Council: Gyula Kallai.

Deputy chairmen: Mrs Janos Bugar, Istvan Bencsik, Mrs Laszlo Horvath, Mrs Jozsef Nagy, Dr Karoly Polinszky, Jozsef Szemok and Imre Varga.

Secretary general of the PPF National Council: Istvan Sarlos.

Secretaries: Dr Bela Kovacs, Dr Bela Molnar, Laszlo S. Hegedus and Mrs Dr Gyula Szentistvanyi.

Members of the National Council Presidium: Antal Apro, Mrs Janos Asbot, Antal Adam, Tibor Bartha, Mrs Laszlo Bodnar, Jozsef Bognar, Mrs Karoly Bostai, Mrs Lajos Duschek, Zoltan Fabian, Lajos Feher, Mrs Karoly Fekete, Laszlo Gal, Pal Geczi, Mrs Tibor Golenya, Janos Gosztonyi, Ferenc Gyuro, Janos Hantos, Eva Horvath, Lajos Istvan, Ferenc Juhasz, Endre Kerkapoly, Mrs Laszlo Kopf, Mihaly Lehoczky, Laszlo Lekai, Pal Losonczi, Dr Ferenc Marta, Janos Marton, Barna Mezei, Frigyes Molnar, Sandor Molnar, Laszlo Nanasi, Mrs Imre Oppermann, Lajos Papp, Gabriella Pasztor, Tibor Petho, Ignac Pioker, Rudolf Ronai, Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, Bruno F. Straub, Gyorgy Szekely, Pal Szilvasan, Eva Szmolnik, Rezso Trautmann and Imre V. Nagy.

The PPF National Secretariat: Dr Janos Gosztonyi, Janos Hantos, Dr Bela Kovacs, Dr Andor Laszlo, Dr Ferenc Marta, Dr Janos Marton, Dr Bela Molnar, Dr Frigyes Molnar, Gabriella Pasztor, Tibor Petho, Istvan Sarlos, Laszlo S. Hegedus, Mrs Dr Gyula Szentistvanyi and Dr Gyorgy Szekely.

SOLIDARITY STRIKE ALERT IN POLAND REPORTED

LD202116 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Dear viewers, the following item relating to Poland has just been received. In the wake of the Bydgoszcz events, the Presidium of the National Consultative Committee of the Solidarity trade union has decided to break off all negotiations with the authorities and to place its membership on strike alert.

HAVASI VISIT TO GDR, FACTORY TOURS REPORTED

LD221944 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 21 Mar 81

["Havasi's Visit to the GDR"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 20 Mar (MTI)--Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, who paid a visit to the German Democratic Republic on March 19-20 at the invitation of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee, returned to Budapest on Friday.

Ferenc Havasi was received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic. Ferenc Havasi held talks with Gunter Mittag, member of the Political Committee of the GSUP and secretary of the Central Committee.

At the talks, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, they exchanged views on the economic policy tasks ahead of the two parties and questions of economic guidance. Then with the participation of Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the GSUP Political Committee and president of the Planning Office of the GDR, they reviewed the tasks in connection with further developing the economic cooperation of the two countries.

Ferenc Havasi visited the Socialist Economic Guidance Institute of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party. He visited the Leipzig International Fair, viewed the latest products of the machine-tool industry, electronic and electro-technical industry, agricultural machine production of the GDR, as well as the exhibition of the car Zeiss works of Jena and the industry producing consumer's articles, furthermore the exhibit of the Szekesfehervar Videoton factory. During his visit to the fair he met with Deputy Prime Minister Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the German Socialist Unity Party Political Committee, Rudi Georgi, minister for machine tools, and Werner Buschman, minister for light industry, as well as with the director-generals of several complexes.

GASPAR LEAVES FOR WFTU MEETING IN EAST BERLIN

LD231021 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, March 22 (MTI)--Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, left for Berlin, capital of the GDR, Sunday, to attend a meeting of the bureau of the WFTU.

SFRY'S KOMUNIST URGES 'OPEN DEBATE' ON SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD212000 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] In Yugoslavia signs of increased opposition activity have become apparent recently. This is the subject of an article in the weekly of the LCY. KOMUNIST also observes that too great a significance is being attached to the opposition's offensive and it is not right that the party is assuming a defensive attitude in ideological work, in a certain sense. Instead of actually taking up the fight, there are only constant proclamations of the party's fundamental line. Now obviously an open debate is needed concerning everything that is important regarding the future because the evaluation is justified that the development of the system of self-management has become stuck, the weekly of the Yugoslav Communists points out.

BRIEFS

SRV AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS--Budapest, 20 Mar (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received on Friday Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Bui Tan Linh, new ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present on the occasion was Hungarian deputy foreign minister Vencel Hazi. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 20 Mar 81 LD]

GOODS EXCHANGE WITH SFRY--Budapest, 20 Mar (MTI)--The value of Hungarian-Yugoslav frontier goods exchange for the next five years is envisaged as 180 million dollars. This was decided by the frontier sub-committees of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce's Yugoslav and the Yugoslav Economic Chamber's Hungarian Section, at the three-day conference which ended today at south Hungarian Pecs. Evaluating the past five years it was stated at the session that frontier goods traffic between the two countries increased fourfold in this period. The assortment of goods was also considerably expanded, and the number of companies interested in frontier goods exchange also increased. Besides agreeing to further expand the goods exchange relations advantageous for both sides, it was decided at the meeting that similar efforts should be made in the future for developing long-range cooperation between the industiral and agricultural companies of the two countries. The next session of the two sub-committees will be held in Yugoslavia in 1982. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1005 GMT 21 Mar 81 LD]

JARUZELSKI, DEFENSE MINISTERS MEET AT SOYUZ-81

For reportage on the on-going Warsaw Pact Soyuz-81 exercise, including references to Jaruzelski's visit with Polish and Soviet troops and his meeting in the Silesian military district with GDR Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, and Czechoslovak Army Gen Martin Dzur, see the INTRABLOC AFFAIRS section of today's Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PZPR POLITBURO COMMUNIQUE URGES END TO STRIKES

LD222034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2001 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Communique on session of PZPR Central Committee Politburo held on 22 March]

[Text] A session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo was held on 22 March. The subject of the session was the social and political situation in Poland.

The Politburo stated that as a result of the events of the last few days our country has found itself facing a very serious threat. The results achieved so far by the intense activities of the party, the state and all the patriotic forces of reason and responsibility to overcome social tensions and to stabilize life in the country have been disrupted. It is in the interest of all Poles to find a way out of this dangerous situation as quickly as possible.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo states that it is the unswerving line of the party's activity to strive to achieve the normalization of life and to resolve conflicts through political means by talks and agreements, patient explanation and persuasion, taking into consideration public opinion.

The appeal of the premier for 90 calm working days and the 10-point government program are clear indications of such a stance. That is why it is essential to cease all strike action. Calm is needed by the community, the party and the state authority because it is the fundamental precept for the continuation of socialist renewal.

Solid work by all Poles is the essential condition for overcoming the profound economic difficulties and alleviating the already seriously aggravated burdens of everyday life. This must be assisted by dynamic activity on the part of the authorities and the state organs.

More than one-third of the proposed 90 days of calm has now passed. In this period many pieces of solid work have been started and progress has been achieved in resolving some of our country's urgent matters. Such an attitude has raised the hopes of the broad mass of trade union members and many Solidarity activists.

At the same time, contrary to the line of the agreement and cooperation, conflicts and tensions are being caused and have recently intensifed for various reasons in enterprises, communities [srodowiska] and regions. Such facts confirm that there are people in our country who, proceeding from attitudes of extremism and adventurism, are trying under various pretexts to provoke more and more new tensions and to disrupt the normal course of life and work.

Their action aims at undermining the social order, spreading mistrust in the state authorities and in particular mistrust in the organs of the militia and the security service.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0100 GMT on 23 March carries a report on the PZPR Central Committee Politburo communique which renders the above two paragraphs as follows:

["At the same time, contrary to the line of the agreement and cooperation, conflicts and tensions are being caused and have recently intensified for various reasons in enterprises, communities [srodowiska] and regions. There are in the country people and political forces which, proceeding from extreme positions and acting in an adventurist manner, are trying under various pretexts to provoke more new tensions and to disrupt the normal course of life and work.

"This entails a threat to the foundations of the socialist system. Their action aims at undermining public order, sowing mistrust toward the state authorities and in particular toward the organs of the militia and the security service."]

The recent events in Bydgoszcz made this even more clear. With the support of the local cells of the NSZZ Solidarity a sit-in took place at the ZSL voivodship committee office.

Yet another example of the attempts to create tensions and conflicts was the attempted occupation of the office of the voivodship people's council and the call for a large gathering outside the building.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2200 GMT on 22 March carries a report on the PZPR Central Committee Politburo communique which renders the above sentence as follows:

["Another symptom of the creation of tensions and conflicts was the attempted occupation of the voivodship office building and the call for a large gathering around the voivodship people's council headquarters."]

This kind of activity constitutes a blatant infringement of the law and is contrary to the fundamental norms of the life of the community. The state authorities cannot and will not tolerate such occurences. The law must be the same for everyone.

[The version broadcast by Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0100 GMT on 23 March renders the above sentence as follows:

["The law must be equally binding on everyone."]

Acting on the orders of the competent authorities, the organs of law and order in Bydgoszcz acted in accordance with the law.

[The version broadcast by Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2200 GMT renders the above sentence as follows:

["Acting on the orders of the competent authorities, the organs of law and order, according to available information, acted in Bydgoszcz in accordance with the law."]

The creation of the state of psychosis [psychoza] by many activists of the NSZZ Solidarity, without waiting for an explanation of the facts, as well as the wisespread publication of unverified and unconfirmed versions of the events, has aggravated the social and political situation. This strikes at the socialist state and at the vital interests of the community.

A tendency to develop activity of a political character has taken the upper hand in the activities of the NSZZ Solidarity, as well as a tendency toward the illegal substitution of the constitutional representatives and executive organs in the performance of their functions.

This creates a state of anarchy.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo expresses profound anxiety at such a development in the situation and appeals for a cooling down of the climate of tension and for a matter-of-fact attitude to the conflict.

[The version broadcast by Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2200 GMT renders the above sentence as follows:

["The PZPR Central Committee Politburo expresses profound anxiety at such a development in the situation and appeals for a cooling-down of the climate of nervousness and for a matter-of-fact attitude to the existing conflict, especially since a commission of investigation into the conflict appointed by the premier is at work in Bydgoszcz."]

We should all resist possible provocations.

The announced strikes have in this situation a clearly political character.

It is the duty of party members to decisively counteract such strikes and not to take part in them.

The party Central Committee Politburo appeals to the party members and to all the Poles to demonstrate maximum caution and responsibility, to be vigilant in the face of the facts of incitement of the community, and to actively resist all actions which threaten the interests of the People's Republic of Poland.

TALKS, PROTESTS, INVESTIGATIONS CONTINUE ON BYDGOSZCZ EVENTS

Solidarity on Strike Readiness

LD201446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Yesterday's events in Bydgoszcz have resulted in increased tension in our country. In many regions strike alerts have been called and municipal transportation halted.

The Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity has passed a resolution which suspends all talks with the authorities and declares a state of strike readiness for all Solidarity branches and members.

The KKP Presidium has issued an appeal to union members to prepare their organizations by 23 March for whatever needs to be done in this situation; this is to be done in an atmosphere of seriousness and responsibility.

In support of the protest staged by the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity in Bydgoszcz against the activities of the law and order services of the local civic militia, the Warsaw MKZ called a strike today. At 1200 buses and streetcars were ordered to return to their depots--halting the capital's transportation services in this way until 1400.

A warning strike took place between 1100 and 1300 in the industrial enterprises and municipal transportation services to Torun and Grudziadz. Only factories operating continuous processes remained at work. Industrial enterprises in the Bydgoszcz region also struck between these times. The Wloclawek section of the state bus service also struck for 2 hours. Bus services stopped for 1 hour in Wloclawek.

Strike alerts have been called, among other places, in Wroclaw, Silesia and the Basin, and in the Swietokrzyski region.

No General Strike 'At Present'

LD201726 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Early this afternoon, a press conference was held in the headquarters of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity in Bydgoszcz with the participation of Lech Walesa and members of the Bydgoszcz MKZ who replied to numerous questions put by Polish and foreign journalists. Here is Editor Zbigniew Kuczewski, who was present at this conference.

[Begin recording] Here are the main themes of the conference:

Lech Walesa, discussing the militia's intervention against Solidarity members, said: It has created a very dangerous situation throughout the country. He also expressed the conviction that throughout Poland, Solidarity will maintain calm. This is being confirmed by reports from regional MKZ's, which in conformity with the decision of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity announced strike readiness until 23 March.

Lech Walesa also said: Solidarity will aim at obtaining clear explanations of the reasons for the militia's intervention in the hall of the voivodship People's Council and will call for the guilty ones to be punished.

With this in view, he stressed, a special government commission has been set up, led by Deputy Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta.

It is expected that talks with the government commission will take place today.

Lech Walesa said: We are not at present going to use the ultimate weapon, a general strike, because we realize how very dangerous such a weapon is. First of all, he said, we must calmly, accurately and penetratingly find out what had happened.

The leader of Solidarity repeated once again at the conference that the militia intervention in Bydgoszcz is, in Solidarity's view, an obvious provocation aimed at the government of Premier Jaruzelski. [end recording]

Bydgoszcz Report on Protests

LD201732 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] In connection with the events which took place in Bydgoszcz last night after the interruption of the voivodship People's Council session, on which we reported extensively in the morning edition of Radio Echo, a commission of experts appointed by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski arrived in Bydgoszcz this morning. Under the chairmanship of Deputy Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta, the commission has begun energetic inquiries in order to determine the cause of the conflict.

This morning we received a communique from the presidium of the voivodship executive of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth [ZSMP] in Bydgoszcz concerning the events which occurred during the sixth session of the voivodship People's Council on 19 March 1981. The presidium of the voivodship executive, after listening to the evidence of young councillors who participated in the session and in the subsequent events, expressed a determined protest in connection with such methods of solving social conflicts.

A similar protest was raised by the reporter of ILUSTROWANY KURIER POLSKI, who demanded a truthful and (?thorough) clarification of all circumstances of yesterday's events in Bydgoszcz. An identical position was adopted by the executive of the PZPR factory committee and by the first secretaries of regional party organizations of the radio and television equipment factory in Bydgoszcz, which was passed on to us. A similar protest was adopted at an extraordinary meeting by the executive of the PZPR factory committee of Telfa [expansion unknown].

In connection with numerous telephone calls to our station, we inform our listeners about the state of health of Jan Rulewski, Mariusz Labedowicz, and Michal Bartoszek, who were hospitalized as a result of yesterday's events after the interruption of the voivodship People's Council session. According to the statement of [word indistinct] Boguszynski, director of the hospital [word indistinct] in Bydgoszcz where the injured are staying, the patients have been examined by a team of medical experts from the local hospital and also by a team of consultants who arrived from Warsaw. The state of health of Jan Rulewski and Mariusz Labedowicz is good. The consultants report that the condition of Michal Bartoszek can only be assessed after special examinations have been carried out.

Bydgoszcz Protest Strike

LD210415 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] In Bydgoszcz Voivodship industrial works and institutions--with the exception of the health service, all kinds of emergency services, the trade, powerworks and thermal powerplants, waterworks and sewers, and some other services indispensable for the functioning of basic spheres of life in the city--are taking part in the protest strike.

Reports on Labor Situation

LD202004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] In connection with yesterday's events in Bydgoszcz, a commission of experts set up by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski arrived this morning in Bydgoszcz. It is led by Deputy Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta.

The aim of the commission is to carry out a thorough investigation into the events which took place in Bydgoszcz yesterday after the interruption of the voivodship People's Council session.

Representatives of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of the NSZZ Solidarity are also in Bydgoszcz, including Lech Walesa, Ryszard Kalinowski, Marian Jurczyk, Zbigniew Bujak and Andrzej Celinski.

As we have already reported, there has been an increase in tension in the country as a result of yesterday's events in Bydgoszcz. In many regions strike readiness has been announced. Municipal transportation was halted for several hours in some areas.

PAP reports that the KKP Presidium has decided to cancel all talks with the authorities and has announced a state of strike readiness for all echelons and members of Solidarity. The KKP Presidium has appealed to members of the union to prepare, in an atmosphere of solemnity and utmost responsibility, their organizations by 23 March for the fulfillment of tasks imposed upon them by the situation that has arisen.

Protest strikes took place today in Bydgoszcz, Torun and Wloclawek Voivodships in support of the protest of the Bydgoszcz NSZZ Solidarity against the local civil militia.

From 1100-1300 a warning strike took place in industrial enterprises and in municipal transportation services in Torun and Grudziadz. Only factories involved in continuous work were not on strike. During this period, the workforces of industrial enterprises in the Bydgoszcz region were also on strike with the exception of the health service, ambulances, shops, power and heating stations, water supplies and sewage works and all other essential services.

The warning strike of the workforce of the local branch of state and road transportation in Wloclawek also lasted 2 hours. Bus transportation was held up for only 1 hour in the town.

According to information obtained from the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Mazowsze region, the several-hour strike announced for today for Warsaw municipal transportation has been canceled. But between 1200 and 1400 only a limited number of buses and trolley cars were in operation because the organizers were unable to publicize the cancellation in time.

In Warsaw strike readiness exists at enterprises. Strike readiness was also announced in Wroclaw, Silesia, the Basin and in the Swietokrzyskie region.

Bydgoszcz Executive Meeting

LD210024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The executive of the Bydgoszcz party committee today appraised the sociopolitical situation in the city with regard to the events which took place on 19 March in connection with the session of the voivodship People's Council.

The executive based its appraisal on the position formulated by the largest local party organizations, as expressed by their secretaries at a meeting before the executive session, and on the basis of a number of resolutions of departmental and basic party organizations and of factory committees of all circles.

The resolution of the Bydgoszcz party committee executive states that it is necessary for the voivodship party committee executive to immediately examine the causes and the effects of the situation that has arisen and to draw conclusions concerning the guilt of those involved. The resolution demands that the councillors of the voivodship People's Council and the PZPR members of the city of Bydgoszcz urgently reconvene the interrupted voivodship People's Council session and assess the situation.

The executive appeals to the voivodship party committee to inform in detail all party organizations in Bydgoszcz about the results of its work and proposals.

At the same time, the Bydgoszcz party committee executive appeals to all members of the party and to all inhabitants of the city to maintain complete calm and political responsibility.

Deputy Prosecutor on Events

LD210232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] As already has been reported, a team of experts set up by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski has begun its work in Bydgoszcz. The team's task is to investigate the causes and circumstances surrounding events that took place the day before yesterday in the building of the voivodship People's Council in Bydgoszcz following the postponement of the council session.

Jozef Zyta, deputy prosecutor general of the Polish People's Republic, is in charge of the team. The team commenced work the night of 19-20 March. Talks with those who were involved in the events have been held. The team has examined the documents and protocols of the council session. Here is a statement made on behalf of the team by Jozef Zyta and Stefan Zielinski, director of the Health Care and Rehabilitation Department of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

The latest session of the People's Council recalls Jozef Zyta, was devoted, among other things, to the election of the new voivoda and to examining issues connected with the regional economy. Representatives of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity's Bydgoszcz branch had been invited to take part in the session.

(Andrzej Mlodecki), chairman of the Commission for Industrial Development and Town and Country Planning of the Bydgoszcz People's Council suggested during the proceedings that the economic plan should be discussed again by council commissions. The reason for his suggestion was, above all, that it had been impossible to provide the counsellors earlier with full and complete materials relating to the problems under discussion.

(Andrzej Mlodecki) based his proposal on the fact that it was necessary to send the draft document setting out the plan and the budget to the voivoda, so that the most important problems touched on during question time should be defined more clearly. Another reason given was that the draft documents had to be coordinated with the program of implementing the premier's 10-point program.

He suggested that the session should be postponed and that a second session should be held as soon as possible. The proposal was put to a vote and was received with applause. The proceedings of the council session were then closed. Counsellor (Mlodecki) told us, stated Jozef Zyta, that the initiative was solely his own, based on his conviction that this solution was absolutely the most correct one to adopt.

No one tried to influence it or to interfere with it [nikt jej nie manipulowal]. I state this, says Jozef Zyta, because suggestions to this effect have been made by some activists of the Solidarity Union. What further course did the events take?

According to tentative conclusions reached so far it transpires, states Jozef Zyta further, that following the postponement of the council session, several dozen members of Solidarity from Bydgoszcz remained in the hall.

They believed that as a result of the councillors having been influenced [manipulacja radnymi], the session was consciously broken off so that Solidarity's Bydgoszcz region would be unable to make its voice heard in the discussion connected with the region's development, the union's activities and agricultural problems.

Representatives of the voivodship offices made a request that the hall in which the proceedings had taken place should be vacated because the proceedings were closed. Despite repeated requests and appeals, Solidarity's representatives failed to vacate the hall. At about 1900 the decision was reached to use the organs of law and order to help remove them from the hall.

Direct talks between deputy voivodas and other representatives of the People's Council with that group of Solidarity members headed by Jan Rulewski, chairman of Bydgoszcz MKZ, had continuously gone on before that. The talks did not have the desired results. It was only then, I repeat, states Jozef Zyta, that the forces of law and order were used, and it was with their aid that the hall was cleared.

It was established that the civic militia functionaries were unarmed and carried no truncheons and wore no helmets in performing their duty. They behaved in a firm but not brutal manner. The victims maintain that they were beaten up outside the People's Council conference hall. I would like to state in conclusion, continued Jozef Zyta, that the conclusions of the team, at the present stage, are tentative--we know only partial reports and explanations, one-sided ones.

Our invitation to participate in the work of the team addressed to the Solidarity representatives so far has not been accepted. I would like to add that those remaining councillors of the People's Council who stayed behind in the hall were not affected by the operation. I would also like to emphasize strongly the fact that has been firmly established by us that there can be no question of beatings in the hall. Detailed circumstances of events and the causes of the beatings will be established by preparatory procedures intensively conducted by the regional prosecutor's office in Bydgoszcz.

In the morning hours of 19 March, said Stefan Zielinski, we visited the injured in the hospital, we talked to the doctors looking after the patients and we also spoke to the patients themselves who were in the process of various additional examinations. Three patients are in the hospital: Michal Bartoszcze, Mariusz Labedowicz and Jan Rulewski. They were brought to the hospital because of injuries sustained.

Michal Bartoszcze, 68, sustained facial, skull and rib injuries and shows signs of brain swelling and cardiovascular insufficiency. He is in serious condition. Mariusz Labedowicz, 25, has facial and skull injuries and shows signs of a concussion. Jan Rulewski, 37, similarly sustained facial and skull injuries, has signs of a concussion, and has an injured left thigh.

The condition of the last two patients is good but I stress that they are in the process of further examinations. All three patients additionally have been examined by prominent specialists flown here from Warsaw and the specialists are preparing a final report.

I would like to add, stated Stefan Zielinski, that concerning the condition of Michal Bartoszcze, because of the need for additional examinations and cerebral arteriorgraphy which cannot be carried out at the Bydgoszcz hospital, and also due to his condition, the specialists have proposed taking him to a neurosurgical clinic in Warsaw. The patient and his family have agreed.

Zyta on Investigation Results

LD221522 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] We are now broadcasting a talk with Jozef Zyta, deputy prosecutor general, conducted by Polish television reporter Witold Stefanowicz.

[Question] The head of the team of experts set up by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Polish People's Republic Deputy Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta, has returned from Bydgoszcz to Warsaw. Can one therefore draw the conclusion that the team has finished its work?

[Answer] Yes, it finished work last night.

[Question] What are the tasks [words indistinct]?

[Answer] To establish the causes, the events and to evaluate the conflict that had arisen there.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well....

[Question] The team has completed its work and some conclusions must have been arrived at?

[Answer] We have established the events, on the basis of the work already carried out, and we have tried, as far as possible, to obtain much material. This material comes from talks with councillors, from the voivodship People's Council. We had talks with the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity. With representatives of the voivodship office, we examined documents.

As for the findings, it transpires from these that there was a link between the events after the session of the voivodship People's Council on 19 March and what has been happening in Bydgoszcz for some time. This is directly linked with protests which were taking place in the headquarters of the ZSL Voivodship Committee by some farmers.

Because this protest being staged in the ZSL Voivodship Committee headquarters is supported by the NSZZ Solidarity MKZ in Bydgoszcz, the problems which are being raised there are also the problems being raised and, well, conveyed by the Solidarity MKZ.

I mention this because, as far as the session is concerned, it would transpire from statements made by representatives of MKZ of NSZZ Solidarity in Bydgoszcz, these problems were [words indistinct] at that session.

[Question] Can you present the findings, what matters are the events of the last phase of the interrupted session of the voivodship People's Council?

[Answer] Yes, well, the session proceeded in accordance with the agenda previously agreed upon. There were two basic problems; to gather views on the canididature of the new voivoda for Bydgoszcz, and the fundamental matter of the problem of the budget and [word indistinct].

[Question] We mentioned the latter in our earlier report. What about the last phase?

[Answer] The last phase... The discussion was extensive, there were many proposals, many questions. All this was the reason why Councillor Andrzej Mlodecki, chairman of the Commission for Economic Development and Space Planning, made a proposal to adjourn the session of the voivodship People's Council and to discuss the problems at some other date because there was the need, simply, to work out the material and resubmit them to another session, simply to make this material coordinate with the demands and observations made by councillors, who, in the opinion of this councillor deserved it.

The proposal was put to the vote and by the will of the councillors expressed in the voting, it was passed, because practically everybody voted for it and only four abstained.

In other words, the day's agenda had been completed and the session of the voivodship People's Council had ended.

[Question] And later?

[Answer] Well, that is it... Councillors began to leave the hall, but not all, because a situation began to develop when Jan Rulewski, the chairman of MKZ of NSZZ Solidarity, began to speak. He addressed the councillors among others, asking them not to leave the hall, to remain there, because he wanted to discuss the questions which Solidarity wanted to raise.

But the councillors kept leaving, although not all. Some of them remained. [Words indistinct].

But I want to say this: It was in conformity with the principles and the regulations in force that the session was adjourned to a different date by a vote in favor, with four abstentions. Thus the session closed there and then.

But because there have been suggestions that there have been manipulations, or something of this sort, we have talked with the chairman of the commision. We have talked once more with Councillor Andrzej Mlodecki, asking him why he made such a proposal.

He said that he was deeply convinced of the need to make a good job of the plan and the budget and that was why he made the proposal. It was his, and his decision alone, which he made known in this way.

[Question] Yes, Mr Prosecutor, but it was then that the militia was first used.

[Answer] Yes, but before this happened some time elapsed and certain changes took place in the hall. This was expressed by... Discussions took place between representatives of the local trade union Solidarity with councillors who had stayed behind on the subject of the session, on the subject of agricultural problems. Briefly speaking, an atmosphere of disorder began to arise and all this continued.

Attempts were made to bring about some order and calm, to avoid disorder. There were discussions, excitement.

All the same, things went on, time went on, and as the result of all this, further attempts were made to empty the hall. Some councillors left the hall in accordance with the proposal and went to other rooms. Only Solidarity activists remained, plus four or five councillors. It was time to work out a joint communique by Solidarity activists... in the situation prevailing in the hall, as we were told concerning the session, and the contents of the communique are known. All this went on.

It went on so much that requests were made again to leave the hall. But with no effect. It had no effect and three times the deputy voivoda officially asked for those present to vacate the hall. He warned that if the hall were not vacated, law enforcement organs would be used.

I want to add that in one case the local regional prosecutor took part. He presented appropriate views on the matter, saying that if a representative, in this case, well, of an organ of the authorities, such as a deputy voivoda calls for the hall to be vacated and this is not done, this is against the law, that is, the criminal law.

Negotiations went on and the arguments went on to the effect that the communique was being completed. All this, as I have said, went on and on. As a result, in this situation, since the hall was not being vacated, the Bydgoszcz deputy voivoda called citizens' militia organs. They entered the hall. But the representatives of NSZZ Solidarity, present in the ball, were not being removed as yet. I would like to say that at that time councillors who had been there all the time, were also present. [Passage indistinct] Let us say these councillors stood to one side. The dialogue, discussion, persuasion was still going on between both sides, involving the major in command of the militiamen and representatives of NSZZ Solidarity, including Jan Rulewski, chairman of the Bydgoszcz organization. As a result, since there was no effect from these requests and persuasion, well, this instruction was then carried out--militia organs removed Solidarity members from the hall, well, using--in order to carry out their task--well [pause] force, but as we have agreed, this took place in such a way that by, let us say their numbers, closed ranks, well, people, well, being pushed out of the hall, so to speak.

Well, after that, near the door, we had a more vigorous pushing out. But this took place in such conditions that it was not done in a drastic manner, or, let us say some impermissible manner. If matters came to such a pass, this militia action should be assessed as the correct one, in the given condititons.

[Question] Mr Prosecutor, but three people are in the hospital?

[Answer] Yes, three people are in the hospital. Well, from our findings so far it transpires that this did not take place in the hall, but outside. From our conversations that we have had in this context, both from what we heard from those directly involved and from what we heard generally, among other things at the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] where numerous voices were heard on the matter, concrete voices and--one has to say--heated, not devoid of emotions--but even from these it transpired that, let us say the events that did take place, in the opinion of those who spoke--and I did try to really listen to them--these things took place outside, not inside.

[Question] Has the commission arrived at any additional conclusions and findings, because, after all, the most important facts of what had happened in the hall [words indistinct].

[Answer] Of course, of course, that is clear. Well, this is being investigated. This is a matter which is the subject of a penetrating investigation carried out by the voivodship Prosecutor's Office in Bydgoszcz, and findings in this area are being carried out [as heard], that is, what were the circumstances, and who caused it.

[Question] What next?

[Answer] That will depend on the findings, as demanded by the law on such matters. I think that in the course of this investigation there will also be clarified the problems of the legality, or illegality, of the presence of persons in the hall of the voivodship People's Council despite the call to vacate it.

I would like to add another point regarding the call by members of the citizens militia, in addition to the earlier calls and with respect to the late hours, and with regard to that certain situation which was being created outside. Outside at the same time there began to gather an increasing number of people and this could cause other undesirable situations not conducive to order in that part of the city.

[Question] [Words indistinct] further protests [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Mr Editor, the team of experts has completed its work and has presented the appropraite report to Deputy Premier Rakowski, giving its findings and appropriate proposals. As far as I know, on the basis of this report and proposals, and including our own suggestions, the premier has set up a commission which will, well, have negotiations [words indistinct] with representatives of the national commission, well, to resolve the tense social conflict which as arisen against this background.

Premier Urges Talks' Resumption

LD210317 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] In connection with the statement by the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity which, among other things, suspended any talks with the authorities, the government press spokesman has stated that Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and army general, believes that talks are particularly essential precisely in the present situation. Only a constant dialogue and a patient examination of conflicts that have arisen can facilitate a successful resolution of the extraordinarily difficult and complex problems our country is facing.

Solidarity on Readiness To Talk

LD211026 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 0632 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text of 20 March communique No 5 of the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity issued in Bydgoszcz]

[Text] A team of government experts was set up by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy premier. The team is made up of the following people: Josef Zyta, deputy prosecutor general; Jozef Mikos, department director at the Justice Ministry; Dr Stefan Zielinski, department director at the Health Ministry; Zbigniew (Pisiewicz), adviser to the minister for trade union affairs.

A meeting between a specially established commission of the Bydgoszcz Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] Presidium, under the chairmanship of Bogdan (Koscielski) and the government team of experts took place yesterday at the MKZ headquarters in the afternoon.

Zbigniew Bujak took part in the meeting on behalf of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Presidium as an observer. During the meeting, several representatives of the Bydgoszcz MKZ outlined in detail the events at the session of the voivodship People's Council in Bydgoszcz on 19 March. They described the intervention of the local police and the security service in the hall where the proceedings were held, culminating in an assault on activists of NSZZ Solidarity who were taking part in the session.

Those who spoke emphasized that the action undertaken by the administration authorities, the security service and the police was of an unprecedented and impermissible character.

Solidarity representatives were invited by the Presidium of the voivodship People's Council to present their position on such vital problems for the public as the provision of foodstuffs for the nation and on the socio-legal situation of agriculture and individual farmers. Moreover, they intended to inform the counsellors about the causes of the sit-in strike by peasants in the building which houses the ZSL Voivodship Committee in Bydgoszcz.

Despite assurances by the voivodship People's Council Presidium and by Edward (Bergen), the chairman, the delegates of the MKZ of NSZZ Solidarity were placed in a situation of coercion by being deprived of the right to speak, which they had earlier been promised. Functionaries of the local police and security service were also called in. Using force, they threw Solidarity representatives into a fenced-off and closed square adjacent to the voivodship People's Council building, where Jan Rulewski, chairman of the Bydgoszcz MKZ, [word indistinct] Labedowicz, member of the MKZ presidium and Roman (Bartoszcze), member of individual farmers' Solidarity, received a severe beating.

Solidarity representatives spoke with indignation about the attitude of administrative and prosecuting authorities and of the voivodship People's Council Presidium. However, they spoke with appreciation of the (?courageous) attitude of those 45 counsellors who, remaining in the hall, made attempts to find a way out of the conflict and to agree on a joint communique with the MKZ activists.

It was emphasized that Solidarity wanted calm and wanted the conflict to be resolved. However, this requires good will on the part of the authorities. In particular, this requires actions that prevent similar situations in the future. It was emphasized that the situation that has arisen has resulted in a very severe condemnation from all over the country by, among, others, workforces from numerous workplaces, scientific employees, students and journalists. They all expressed their support and sympathy for the MKZ and NSZZ Solidarity.

At the close of the meeting, Solidarity representatives stated that the government team of experts was obliged to honestly present the information about what has happened, about the seriousness of the situation and about the necessity for an urgent political solution of this situation by the government. It was also emphasized that the news should provide honest mass media coverage for public opinion.

During the meeting described earlier, the representatives of the Bydgoszcz MKZ outlined their basic demand, namely:

Institutions or bodies whose degree of independence and position guarantee complete objectivity of action should be entrusted with the task of carrying out an investigation and of reaching conclusions.

A true account of the events should be determined and made public.

Responsibility for the decisions [presumably of the authorities] must be determined. Those guilty should be punished in accordance with a sense of justice and the current laws.

The KKP Presidium has lent its support to these demands expressing its conviction that it is essential to create guarantees that (?practices) which are aimed against the union can never again be repeated.

NSZZ Solidarity strives to safeguard public order and stability. A sense of responsibility for the fate of the country and the nation makes it imperative for us, at present, to come out as resolutely as we possibly can, against actions that strike at our union and its activists, undermining the principles of social co-existence and political stability.

The KKP Presidium feverently appeals to all union organizations and to all union members to act calmly, cautiously and in a disciplined manner.

In this serious situation (?concerning the Bydgoszcz affairs) it is the whole of our union that is at stake. We respond to an attack against our union as a whole union--in solidarity solidarity, with dignity, in accordance with our program. We cannot allow emotions to triumph over the absence of caution and reason.

The KKP Presidium is of the opinion that the conflict that has arisen should be resolved through talks and negotiations.

In the resolution dated 20 March this year we deemed it necessary to suspend all negotiations with the government till the commencement of talks on what is at present the most urgent subject: an explanation of the (?Bydgoszcz events which brought the existence of an independent trade union association into question.)

It is with satisfaction that we heard the television statement by the government press spokesman to the effect that it is the premier's intention to seek to resolve the conflict through negotiations.

We are of the opinion that the public interest requires that these talks should be commenced forthwith.

The KKP Presidium expresses its readiness to start these talks immediately.

Coming out in defense of the rights of the trade unions and of civic rights, we are acting in full observance of the legal rules, regulations and principles that govern public life in our country.

Bydgoszcz, 20 March, 1981, KKP Presidium

Lech Walesa, (Ryszard Kozlowski), Zbigniew Bujak, Marian Jurczyk, Andrzej Karpinski

Jaruzelski Sets Up Commission

LD211914 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] PAP reports that on the basis of a report submitted by a group of experts, led by Deputy Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has established a government commission, headed by Justice Minister Prof Jerzy Bafia, whose task is to examine in detail and assess the events in Bydgoszcz, and to submit conclusions to the premier. The commission will leave for Bydgoszcz tomorrow.

Bydgoszcz Groups Protest Force

LD211218 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 0615 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Excerpt] In connection with the events in Bydgoszcz on 19 March, the voivodship board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [SZMP] expressed indignation at the (?recent) method of resolving social conflicts.

We demand an explanation, the presidium of the voivodship board of the SZMP says, of the circumstances in which the (?councillors) of the voivodship People's Council and invited representatives of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] NSZZ Solidarity were prevented from taking the floor. We demand that society should be informed of the reasons for ordering citizens' militia personnel to enter the debating chamber. This intervention has made it difficult to proceed with the signing of a communique prepared by the voivodship People's Council and the representatives of the MKZ NSZZ Solidarity.

Our radio stations have received protests from party organizations, [words indistinct], among others from the Bydgoszcz Eltra, Polfa and Zachem basic organizations. Journalists from the ILUSTROWANY KURIER POLSKI and DZIENNIK WIECZORNY have also protested.

The presidium of the SD Voivodship Committee in Bydgoszcz states in an adopted resolution that the use of force was hasty and not in keeping with the general trend to resolve conflicts by negotiations.

A press conference of [words indistinct] was also held yesterday.

Situation Tense; Groups Arrive

LD211214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Report from unidentified correspondent in Bydgoszcz]

[Excerpt] In Bydgoszcz and in the region the situation remains tense. All works and enterprises have followed Lech Walesa's appeal for calm, discretion and for not stopping work. Normal work continues in the Bydgoszcz Region today. The enterprises that operate continuously are working. The municipal transport system is running according to the Saturday timetable. The same is true of the bus service and railways.

From all over the country other delegations of the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity arrived in Bydgoszcz today.

Bydgoszcz Officials on Events

LD212344 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 1900 GMT on 21 March carries a "special feature program" about the recent events in Bydgoszcz. The program opens with the announcer's account of the events leading up to the disturbance at the 19 March session of the voivodship People's Council and is followed by a recorded roundtable discussion of the events by a number of unidentified Bydgoszcz Voivodship officials and councillors.

An unnamed official describes the background to the farmers' sit-in strike at the voivodship People's Council offices and says that the farmers' demands as "impossible to implement, particularly with regard to the question of the so-called Rural Solidarity union." The voivodship officials and councillors then discuss the events of 19 March at the People's Council session. They state that they had no intention of excluding Solidarity members from participating in the session but were forced to limit the number of people in the council chamber because of the small size of the room. The officials relate how the Solidarity activists refused to leave after a request from the council and an appeal to air their grievances at the next council session.

They state that they "did everything to defuse the situation" but that a "mob" of about 1500 people had gathered outside the building and had begun to kick at the council chamber door.

The officials say that despite appeals and an "official request" for the Solidarity members to leave, the Solidarity members made no effort to comply. The officials state that Jan Rulewski, the chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the NSZZ Solidarity in Bydgoszcz, announced that a strike would be called if force was used to expel the Solidarity members. The officials say that the policemen called to escort the Solidarity members from the building were "unarmed and very tactful and discussed the situation with the Solidarity representatives for 50 minutes before any action was taken." The officials state that they are "convinced" that no one was beaten in the council chamber, although they acknowledge that they had left the premises before the police took any action.

The officials describe the situation in Bydgoszcz Voivodship as "dramatic" and note that a "frightening amount of tension" exists. They conclude by appealing for calm among all parties.

The announcer closes the program at 1955 GMT with the following comment: "This is the version of the local authorities in Bydgoszcz, which was presented to us yesterday. Yesterday we also tried to find out the views of the NSZZ Solidarity on the events in Bydgoszcz, including the views of the MKZ and the National Consultative Commission [KKP]. Both groups refused to comment on the events in front of the cameras, quoting the MKZ resolution which has been in effect in Bydgoszcz since February and which states that there should be no cooperation with television and no interviews or talks. We presented this resolution in earlier reports.

"What we have just heard is not enough, of course, to draw conclusions today about guilt and responsibility. It is enough, however, to repeat the question: Poles, where are you going? How much longer can the country of 36 million people, in the center of Europe, be shaken each week by convulsions. How much longer can the country be surrounded by the growing hostility [niechec] of the rest of the world? How much longer can individual interests, even the ones which are most justified, take the upper hand over the common, indivisible interest of the whole nation and of the whole state? Both the government and the KKP today declared their readiness to talk. We sincerely hope that the talks will end in an agreement. But already today, all of us, regardless of our views, must say jointly: We are exceding the final limit [przekraczamy ostania granice]. Each step toward anarchy and lawlessness could be the last step. We still have 36 hours to think it over and to draw conclusions. The fate of our country will really depend on these conclusions this time."

Strike Possible 23 Mar

LD220459 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] A tense public situation, connected with the events in Bydgosczc, continues throughout the country. Following an appeal from Solidarity, a state of strike readiness has been proclaimed in many localities. Information is coming in about the possibility of commencement of an extensive strike action tomorrow, 23 March. Profound disapproval for persons who are guilty of disrupting public calm in our country and of having caused a new threat is being expressed at meetings of trade unions and of representatives of various professional communities. Resolutions which express firm and decisive protest against the brutal treatment of Solidarity union members in Bydgoszcz are being passed.

Walesa, Rakowski Begin Talks

LD221328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Today at 1230 talks began in the offices of the Council of Ministers between members of the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, led by Lech Walesa, and members of the committee for trade union affairs of the Council of Ministers led by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

Problems concerning events in Bydgoszcz are being discussed. The talks are being attended by the Bydgoszcz representatives of the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity.

Talks 'Start Off Badly'

NC221443 Paris AFP in English 1437 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar (AFP)--Talks opened here today between Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski and independent trade union leader Lech Walesa, and shortly afterwards union sources said they had "started off badly". The sources were speaking outside the cabinet offices where the discussions were taking place after the government side had asked for a break in the session. According to the sources, the break was to last one hour.

The talks were aimed at findinga political solution and avoiding a threatened strike over the dispute sparked last Thursday by clashes between union officials and police in the northern town of Bydgoszcz.

Mr Walesa, looking tired, said before going into the talks that he was aware of the gravity of the situation but he did not know if the government was also aware.

A crowd of several hundred waiting outside cheered Mr Walesa as he arrived with other members of the union's governing council.

Five minutes before Justice Minister Jerzy Bafia had left the cabinet offices with four other people on his way to Bydgoszcz as the head of a government commission inquiring into the incidents.

The session, which began at 12:10 p.m. today (1110 GMT), was halted for an hour's break at 2:50 p.m. One Solidarity leader, appearing downcast, said the chances for reaching an agreement appeared very slim. "Everyone is backed against the wall, we in Solidarity as well as the government," he said.

Indirectly confirming that the talks got off to a bad start, Mr Walesa said that the climate "could improve after the break."

The Solidarity delegation included Mr Walesa, Zbigniew Bujak, Marian Jurczyk, Andrzej Karpinski, Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki. It was surrounded during the break by a crowd of several hundred people who gathered outside the government building, shouting, "Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz." Union sources said that the government side included Mr Rakowski, Finance Minister Marian Krzak, Labor Minister Janusz Obodowski, Secretary of State for Trade Union Relations Stanislaw Ciosek, and State Council member Jan Szczepanski.

Talks To Resume 25 March

LD221852 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] A little while ago we received a PAP communique on the meeting between the Solidarity union delegation led by Lech Walesa and the Committee for Trade Union Affairs of the Council of Ministers led by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

The talks will be resumed on Wednesday. The Presidium of the National Consultative Commission has decided to convene the commission tomorrow. Further official information [words indistinct]

Commission Arrives in Bydgoszcz

LD221524 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] The government commission set up by Premier Jaruzelski and led by Justice Minister Professor Jerzy Bafia arrived this afternoon in Bydgoszcz.

According to our Bydgoszcz correspondent, talks are now in progress to agree on the place and time for the opening of the talks by the government commission with the Bydgoszcz Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity and with representatives of the National Consultative Commission.

It can be expected that these talks will begin today.

Bafia Delegation, MKZ Begin Talks

LD230312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Excerpts] A government delegation led by the minister of justice, Professor Jerzy Bafia, arrived in Bydgoszcz yesterday. Preliminary talks then began with the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of Bydgoszcz Solidarity. The MKZ presented the conditions for starting talks, which boil down mainly to the guaranteeing of objective information on the course of the negotiations. It also presented essential [merytoryczne] demands.

Bydgoszcz PZPR Calls For Calm

LD221909 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] The executive of the party voivodship committee in Bydgoszcz has adopted a resolution on the events on Thursday in Bydgoszcz. The executive states, among other things, that in view of the available information, the actions of the leadership of the office of the provincial people's council, of the prosecutor and the militia functionaries were in agreement with the law. On the other hand, it is necessary to investigate all circumstances of the events outside the conference hall and in particular the fact that three people found themselves in hospital.

The events have been subjected to a preliminary investigation at the suggestion of the voivodship authorities by a team of experts called by the decision of the deputy premier, and are also the subject of an investigation now in progress by the voivodship prosecutor's office.

The executive of the party voivodship committee in Bydgoszcz is of the opinion that it is essential to explain in detail and objectively full circumstances of the events. The full explanation of the sources of the conflict is in the interest of the whole community. This is even more important because unchecked information is being publicized and such information is being used for actions which carry the threat of incalculable consequences.

The executive of the party voivodship committee in Bydgoszcz gives an assurance that the community will be informed about the results of the investigation and the conclusions drawn from it, and it appeals to party members and the whole community of Bydgoszcz region to preserve utmost calm, caution and political responsibility.

Bydgoszcz Office Communique

LD231012 Warsaw PAP in English 0826 GMT 23 Mar 81

["Communique on Bydgoszcz Developments"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar (PAP)--The voivodship office in Bydgoszcz has publicised a 15-page communique which throws light on the recent developments in the city on March 19. The communique states, among other things:

Heads of the voivodship office appealed three times to Solidarnosc members occupying the room to leave it of their own accord. However, the appeal was turned down. Therefore heads of the voivodship office asked for help to law enforcement forces.

Militiamen entered the assembly room, and members of voivodship administration in the presence of a prosecutor announced the decision to use force if the Solidarnosc members do not leave the room of their own accord. At the same time, they reiterated several times the appeal to Solidarnosc members to leave the room of their own accord.

Head of Solidarnosc Interfactory Founding Committee in Bydgoszcz Jan Rulewsi decidedly turned down the appeal (?saying) that if force is used the warning strike under way in Wroclaw will turn into a full strike and a general warning strike will be waged throughout the Bydgoszcz region. At the same time he asked the heads of the voivodship office and militiamen to give him 15 minutes to consult the decision on the occupation of the room. The proposal was accepted and the militia withdrew out of the assembly room.

On Rulewski's initiative, a protest against "unprecedented interference of the militia" was added to the draft communique elaborated by a joint commission of councillors and representatives of Solidarnosc.

Although the set time [words indistinct] the communique had been signed by the two sides and adopted, Rulewski said the Solidarnosc members would not leave the assembly room of their own accord. In the context of the above described facts, it clearly indicated their intention to occupy the assembly room of the voivodship people's council.

In connection with that, Bydgoszcz deputy voivode called on the militia to restore order. Some people left the building of their own accord. Those who refused to leave the room were led out. The operation did not affect the councillors present in the room. The militiamen who took part in the operation were not armed, they did not wear helmets and did not carry truncheons. No one was beaten during the operation of the militia. The militia interfered shortly after 7 p.m.

About 8 p.m. Jan Rulewski was on the premises of Solidarnosc Interfactory Founding Committee, where photos were taken of him to document the injuries he had suffered. At about that time an ambulance took him to the hospital. Also taken to the hospital were Mariusz Labedowicz and about midnight Michal Bartoszcze.

The issue of injuries suffered by Rulewski, Labedowicz and Bartoszcze has not been cleared yet. It requires careful examination and is being examined. The issue of Rulewski's injuries is specially complicated. On March 15 he caused a car accident in which one person was killed. It must be examined whether and which of the injuries on Rulewski's legs may be attributed to this accident.

A delegation of national Solidarnosc with Lech Walesa arrived in Bydgoszcz at night. Also Biship Jan Michalski arrived from Gniezno. On March 20 after midnight Bishop Michalski, Lech Walesa and other members of the National Consultative Commission visited Rulewski, Labedowicz and Bartoszcze at the hospital. Contact with the patients [words indistinct] for the prosecutor, who wanted to investigate the matter.

Meanwhile the Bydgoszcz Solidarnosc was actively publicizing its own version of the events claiming that "Rulewski, Labedowicz and Bartoszcze were massacred by militiamen with knuckle-dusters." Another version spread was that of Rulewski's death. In those circumstances, the National Consultative Commission found it necessary to issue a communique on March 20, which denied those rumours and said that Rulewski's state was satisfactory.

Rulewski Injuries, Accident Linked

LD221242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] A few minutes ago we received a report from PAP saying that the Bydgoszcz voivodship prosecutor's office asked expert doctors to express their views on whether some of the injuries received by Jan Rulewski, chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity in the Bydgoszcz region, on 19 March, had any connection with an accident which took place on the evening of 15 March of this year.

In the accident, which took place in Czosnow near Warsaw, Jacenty Golab, 30 years old, died as a result of being hit by a car driven by Jan Rulewski.

Rulewski, Other 'In Good Health'

LD230537 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] According to the information given to a PAP journalist by the duty doctor of the hospital in Bydgoszcz, the state of health of Jan Rulewski and Mariusz Labedowicz is good. They are expected to stay in hospital for about a week.

Mayor Appeals for Order

LD230950 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 0610 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] And now we have an appeal to inhabitants of the town of Bydgoszcz. It is signed by Wincenty (Dumisz), mayor of the town:

Esteemed Bydgoszcz inhabitants, during these difficult moments for our town, I appeal to you sincerely to maintain public order and calm, continuous work by production plants, transportation and municipal economy, public institutions, schools and educational and training establishments. This is what the country and the town needs. I ask you particularly to avoid all assemblies, marches and public demonstrations. Such actions could entail consequences that are difficult to foresee. Let everyone pause and reflect, and then decide what Poland, our town, our families need. Do they need a further escalation of tension and aggravation of the public mood, or do they need reason, caution and difficult work on the very many problems which have piled up before us?

I know that it is very difficult for all of us. However, let us not allow incautious actions and unbridled emotions to multiply these difficulties and lead to a situation from which a way out will no longer be possible and in which agreement will be out of the question.

Let, therefore, the traditional wisdom and caution of Bydgoszcz inhabitants triumph.

KKP To Meet in Bydgoszcz 23 Mar

LD230028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] According to the communique published late last evening by the NSZZ Solidarity, at 1600 today an extraordinary session of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission [KKP] will be held in Bydgoszcz. The KKP Presidium and the delegation of the Bydgoszcz Interfactory Founding Committee to the talks with the government [delegacja k MKZ Bydgoszcz na rozmowy z rzadem], appealed in connection with this for an end to the strike action in the whole country. A decision on the action of the union will be taken by the KKP at its session in Bydgoszcz today. The strike alert of the Solidarity union is continuing. The strict implementation, reads the communique, of this decision, will give proof of the organizational strength of our union.

Farmers Continue Protest

LD230930 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 0610 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] A sit-in strike by farmers is still in progress at the headquarters of the ZSL voivodship committee in Bydgoszcz. Let us recall that the main demand of the striking peasants revolves round the issue of formal legal recognition of the independent, self-governing trade union of individual farmers and the holding, anew, of fully democratic elections in agricultural circles with a simultaneous postponement of the national congress of agricultural circles which will make it possible to hold properly the elections of delegates at all levels. The peasants are still occupying the building of the ZSL voivodship committee in Bydgoszcz, awaiting the arrival of a government delegation and a delegation of the central union of agricultural circles.

Premier Names Bydgoszcz Voivoda

LD222020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, after consulting with the voivodship People's Council in Bydgoszcz, has appointed (Bogdan Krolewski) as the Bydgoszcz voivoda.

RADIO, PRESS COMMENT ON BYDGOSZCZ DEVELOPMENTS

Continued Dialogue Urged

LD202034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Kajetan Gruszecki Commentary]

[Text] I wish to share a few reflections with you which concern this day and which I wrote a short while ago. I gave them the title "Question Marks".

The most tragic events, the associated emotions and excitement, all of which are connected with the crisis situation in our country, can be examined only through a single prism: the superior interests of our entire nation, the entire fatherland.

Henryk Sienkiewicz wrote that in a republic there are no great people, only the republic is great. Transposing this into our present time, one must note that the most profound interest of the nation--which means of every one of us--lies in getting out of the crisis and entering a road of the country's appeasement.

At present every conflict, every social unrest, can signify a catastrophe for the implementation of the Gdansk agreements, for all political agreements, and also a final economic catastrophe. Those 90 days of calm, for which the premier appealed, although not free of disturbances recently, still meant that (?with regard) to the general social agreement the links with the authorities have been strengthened. Meanwhile, the new conflict which we are witnessing signifies again political destabilization and a deepening of the economic tragedy. This also poses a threat to the dialogue which had begun to develop successfully.

The events in Bydgoszcz require a particularly sober and cool assessment. Those events, which are being examined by a special commission appointed by the leadership of the government on one side and by the authorities of Solidarity with its chairman at the head on the other side, are undobtedly an occurrence of great consequence. However, the most tragic thing is the growing lack of confidence of every individual in all and of all in every individual.

The rally at the Bydgoszcz rolling stock repair workshop, at which Lech Walesa was to speak about the events, had not yet started when, in Warsaw, streetcars and buses were halted and stores closed in protest.

But the protesters did not know--because at that time they could not know--what the course of the events had been like. This mistrust is leading our country into a dead-end street. If the chairman of Bydgoszcz Solidarity has been beaten up then--as in any civilized country--an investigation must take place and the results, let us repeat it, must be made public. Only then will there be something to which an attitude can be adopted. Otherwise, we shall arrive at the situation in which at the sound or echo of any rumor whatever, disturbances will be created throughout the country.

In Bydgoszcz, the local administrative authorities called the militia to bring order in the building in which a session of the voivodship People's Council was taking place. Following the instructions of the deputy voivoda and the public prosecutor, the militia led a dozen or so persons out of the building. What happened subsequently will be clarified by the investigation which is being conducted on a wide scale.

What is at stake here is not only a detailed establishment of every fact, but also the answer to the question which can be put even now: Who was interested in causing disturbances in the current 90-day period? Was it the government, which appealed for this period of peace and, generally, was set up on the basis of a program of calm and stabilization? No one in his right mind will accuse people who have taken upon themselves the enormous burden of finding a way out of the crisis of having suicidal instincts. Who is interested in using various locally circulated statements to divide men in authority into those who want stabilization and those who oppose it? Let us examine our own consciences. Can it be that various negotiations have been started with the trade unions, that public consultations have been launched, and various initiatives of the government have been thrown open to general discussion, only to be suddenly interrupted, again placing what is closest and dearest to us all--and its name is Poland--on the brink of an abyss? Who is interested in this? We must all answer this question honestly and without prejudice.

It is true that in the seventies abnormalities occurred which led to general public mistrust. Is it right that for the sake of the memory of those abnormalities the country should be now pushed toward disintegration? And there is yet another element in the situation which must be borne in mind. The leading force of our nation, the Polish United Workers Party, has made progress in its preparations for the congress which is to become the beginning of a new stage on the way out of the crisis and to open new prospects for development.

Processes of democratization and socialist renewal are taking place quickly within the party. This is a great opportunity not only for the party but also for the whole nation. Opportunities have arisen for restoring to socialism the full splendor of its ideas which have illuminated the path of whole generations. Who wishes to disturb this process today, and why? Who is afraid of the consolidation of a socialism of this kind? Perhaps we will be able to answer this question for ourselves, calculating the balance of facts and opportunities. A way out of this crisis must be found. The only way lies in continued dialogue. The resolution of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity, which says that the trade union has broken off all talks with the authorities, produces no solution for anyone. Even if someone is interested in hindering the work of the governmental team led by General Jaruzelski, that resolution--though it contains courteous words about the goodwill of the premier--does not objectively help, but only exacerbates the situation. Obstinacy is a poor counsel.

The conflict in Bydgoszcz, although it concerned the settlement of local matters, is beginning to assume general dimensions. Therefore, it is necessary, at all cost, to talk and talk yet again, both locally and at governmental level. It is necessary to clear up at the discussion table everything, point by point. Otherwise, not ordinary but tragic question marks will loom over our heads.

Hope For Breakthrough

LD212126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Kajetan Gruszecki commentary]

[Text] This coming Monday must result in a breakthrough in the so-called Bydgoszcz crisis, which has been going on for several days now and which has weighed heavily on this difficult crisis situation of ours. The statement by the government that it is ready to settle any matters through talks and negotiations has opened up some prospects. The latest statement by the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity, which also expresses readiness for talks on the events in Bydgoszcz, would make it possible for us to wait calmly for the beginning of next week if it were not for the atmosphere which surrounds the entire matter. Why did I use the formulation that Monday "must" become a time of breakthrough? Because quite simply there is no other way out. Neither the readiness for a strike which is dragging on nor even a strike itself will produce anything realistic irrespective of who is right or wrong. Because quite simply in the country's present economic situation a strike might produce incalculable consequences including--let us look truth straight in the eye--famine.

Believe me, I don't want to frighten anyone, but in a situation in which there are no reserves, every interruption in production will produce precisely what every adult and thinking person must be aware of.

I have doubts regarding the atmosphere which I mentioned earlier. Can one objectively come to a specific conclusion in a state of general social turmoil? Please don't misunderstand me: In yesterday's commentary I stated clearly that if someone has acted against the law, then he must shoulder the consequences in accordance with this law. But here a clear distinction must be made between two matters--the background to the Bydgoszcz conflict, how this conflict occurred and the physical blows inflicted on the three persons. The first matter concerns the way the law works, what the law lays down and respect for the law. The second matter is something to be dealt with by the prosecutor's office and the courts.

A government commission is beginning its work after the preliminary work done by a group of experts. I do not have the slightest reason for assuming in advance that this commission, appointed here in Warsaw, will not be objective. I am quite simply waiting for its pronouncement.

So, as a citizen and worker I cannot see any reason why one now should join a strike or action termed "strike readiness." I can see more damage than benefit in this. A vast package of reforms dealing with the economy, self-government and the trade unions has been prepared in our country. This is a package which has never before been discussed so fully.

Let us shift our minds momentarily from Bydgoszcz. Why should someone who dabbles in politics under cover of trade unions activities--and there are such people, of course--and why should someone whom democratic changes do not suit--I do not have in mind here those who are defending the principles of socialism--obstruct matters for the sake of the egoistic interests of himself or of his group?

I have confidence in this government, which has undertaken such a big burden of reform. But I know that authority is not only the government: It is, as someone has said, 2 million people from the premier down to the parish elder. We are not yet living in a state where everyone does as he pleases [nie zyjemy jeszcze w panstwie krola maciusza], and it is not the case in our country that when someone in the government says something then everyone immediately repeats and carries this out.

On the road leading to the revival of socialism we will still have much discord and many painful matters. The program provisions of the ninth extraordinary party congress are supposed to be published soon. I think that these provisions will include both the genesis of our crisis and a critical examination of the process accompanying the heightening of this crisis and also ways out of the situation.

The party is becoming more and more a party of socialist renewal. If someone cannot understand this, then this someone will objectively slow down this process. We have already said much about the Bydgoszcz matter on Polish radio. Today we must seek remedial measures so that matters like these should not impede us in fundamental matters. Will we, adult Poles, really be a generation which will turn away from a smile and will look with terror to what the coming Monday bring? I and my colleagues here in the studio today would really prefer to take advantage of a work-free Saturday and you, ladies and gentlemen, no doubt would prefer to listen to music. Please believe me--this is not demagogy. Are we all really tired, and not of work, I mean? Today there is no longer any need to force a decision from the government in this or that matter. We have proof of this.

We also know that already today Solidarity is looking for a solution to the new painful [nabolaly] matter. The only thing is that this is an organization with many people and it is not uniform.

This is why not everyone can see this solution clearly. If in all this there is a pinch of optimism then this is, I think, that we should all learn something again--learn ourselves--because why should the world press, as is the case today, compare us to the third world and to the Zulus? We have laws, a constitution, a parliament and government. Let us give it, as Lech Walesa also said at the rally in Radom, a chance to operate. It may be on Monday that we will acquire yet another bit of experience as to how matters like this are to be resolved. But this depends on all of us, on restraint and calm. If instead of economic reform we have strikes and if instead of spring sowing we have competitive skirmishes between groups of farmers, then we will not be gathering in a harvest.

Attempts to Exploit Events

LD210615 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 21 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Let me begin our press review with the ZYCIE WARSZAWY editorial commentary. It is entitled "Price of Dialogue and Calm." It states, among other things: We understood the 90 strike-free days, the 3-month period of work in peace, to be the minimum, a kind of cease-fire, so that a time of peace could be ushered in.

However, for various reasons, attempts to disrupt this peaceful work, to undermine the program of action to get the country out of its crisis, have been and are being made. General hassling continues; new postulates and demands are being voiced. The intention to give the government a chance to rule, one which Solidarity's leaders confirmed as well, did not meet with success. There are too many people who put their personal or particular interests above all else, who forget what country they are really living in.

We are writing this after the incidents in Bydgoszcz. They bore a local character. It is people from Bydgoszcz who should bear responsibility for them. However, is it not the case that attempts are being made to use the Bydgoszcz Thursday in order to impose upon the whole of the country confrontations, new strikes, perhaps even clashes? This is a type of question that everyone must ask himself. The fate of Poles is shared together by all of us: It has been so and will remain so. At times it is difficult to translate the concept of responsibility for Poland into the language of individual or collective behavior. However, efforts to that end should be made today, so that tomorrow is not worse than today.

Neither the government nor Solidairty, the commentary continues, are entitled to leave the negotiating table. To permit an avalanche-like, spontaneous development of events is too dangerous for Poland. Quite simply, how little is needed to lose control, to veer right off this particular bend.

Solidarity Should Renew Talks

LD212227 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 21 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Mar (PAP)--Commenting on the events in Bydgoszcz, the party paper TRYBUNA LUDU said:

"The conflict in Bydgoszcz erupted a month after Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski issued a call for 90 days of calm, accepted by the entire society, and at a moment when it seemed that we started moving forward and making the first steps to stabilize life in Poland and to get this country out of crisis and chaos.

"Such a sharp worsening of the conflict can only serve firm opponents of the socialist renewal who would like to halt the process started by the working class and its party. Poland's public opinion demands a clarification of the issue. It is necessary also because (?the) insinuations, appropriately used, serve those forces abroad which are interested in destabilizing our country.

"However, this should be made at the conference table, to which the sides should return.

"Under these circumstances, we hope that the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission of the Solidarity trade union group will revise its announcement to suspend the dialogue, contained in the statement of March 20," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

Army Paper on 'Trustworthiness'

LD212300 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 21 Mar 81

["Who Is Giving Rise to Our Troubles?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Mar (PAP)--Chaos and the war of attrition of nerves and passion run sharply counter to the collective interests of the whole of Polish society and not a single one of us million of Poles can remain indifferent to the fact that (?these are) forces infringing on these collective interests, says ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in a commentary.

Any conflict, any attempt to achieve something by force or blackmail, any action violating public order and the norms of public life and disorganizing the production rhythm--which in any case is irregular--of our economy leads to economic catastrophe [words indistinct]. And the whipping up of tension, of which the Bydgoszcz events are a dangerous expression, threaten the implementation of agreements and destroy belief in the possibility of pooling collective efforts around important and vital questions and around actions helping to catch up on what has been neglected and finding a way out of the crisis. After all, today this is the order of the day and if we wish to think of the future with hope, then methods of spreading local conflicts to the whole country cannot be justified in any way and this cannot but give rise to alarm and resolute protest from us since this diverts attention from matters which are both more important and general for us.

We people in army uniform, cannot remain indifferent to the fact that the latest conflict was brought about at a moment when the joint exercises of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces are continuing. These exercises serve to improve army training and cooperation in the most vital interests of safeguarding the security of the borders of the socialist community. We cannot help being worried by everything that disturbs the functioning of the state and that leads to a weakening of power and to a reduction in the [word indistinct] authority of the Polish People's Republic--by everything that might disturb the allied trustworthiness of Poland, the paper stresses.

Appeal for 'Stabilization'

LD220022 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 21 Mar 81

["Where Are We Going?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Mar (PAP)--Under the above headline, the Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI prints a second commentary on the events in Bydgoszcz. The author of the commentary, (Bogdan Jachacz), says, in particular, that a feeling of unease has returned to Polish homes because of these events. The wave of unrest and tension has spread throughout the country. Millions of people are asking themselves the dramatic question of what next? Where are we going as a people? And what fate are we preparing for ourselves?

There are not enough basic food products in the country. Queues for bread, (?milk) and flour have become longer. People are irritated and tired to the limits of restraint.

Do we really, in the economic situation which every Pole can see and of which every Pole is well aware, need to convince each other of the fact that a new social conflict will directly lead to catastrophe? Only 1 month has gone by since the chairman of the Council of Ministers appealed for 90 days of calm for Poland and for our families, stresses the author of the commentary.

What we need today, as much as air, water and bread are stabilization, dialogue and work. No one can undermine the possibilities of action by the government of W. Jaruzelski. This is the essence of the problem and this is, I am convinced, what millions of Poles are thinking about, says (B. Jachacz). Poles need this dialogue today as never before.

Prudence Must Prevail

LD231022 Warsaw PAP in English 0840 GMT 23 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (PAP)--"Prudence must prevail over emotions," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote in a commentary on the developments in Bydgoszcz. "The incident which disturbed the new government's 90 days of calm must not inflame the situation and incite to national quarrels. All of us, the whole nation need calm, an atmosphere conducive to work and the undertaking of actions which will lead the country out of the economic and political crisis.

The talks between the government commission for trade unions and the National Consultative Commission of Solidarnosc mean that a dialogue has been launched, TRYBUNA LUDU declared. "Once more, even in such a difficult situation, it has turned out to be not only feasible, but also indispensable.

"But like all debates, also those negotiations must proceed in an atmosphere of order and peace. It is not strikes and attempts at exerting pressure that can settle the issue, relieve the tension. This is up to the lawful state authorities and the representation of the trade union with which negotiations have been opened," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

CARDINAL WYSZINSKI ISSUES APPEAL FOR CALM

LD220938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Relay of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski's pastoral announcement read during mass at Church of the Holy Cross in Warsaw--live]

[Text] The growing anxieties in the nation call for increased calm, self-control and responsibility. Polish bishops have already asked for more fervent prayers for peace in our homeland.

But today, when new centers of anxiety are being created so often, both the state authorities as well as national initiatives must display full responsibility.

State authorities must be increasingly aware of the fact that they are in the service of the nation, and be aware of the need to respect the nation's right to social freedom and to help the nation satisfy its needs, in conformity with the need to respect fully the physical and spiritual rights of every citizen.

State authorities must bear in mind the consequences of every irresponsible step made by members of the forces of public order. Citizens, who are aiming at obtaining their just social rights, of the right to association, of obtaining their economic rights, must realize that it will take a lot of time for them to implement these rights, a lot of patience and a lot of operational ability.

Bearing in mind this situation and the need for understanding, let us develop the ability to agree on mutual rights and duties.

Let us strengthen our good will with the spirit of Christian service and prayers for peace, prudence and peaceful social progress.

I entrust all people of good will to the care of the queen of Poland and bless them.

[Signed] Cardinal-Primate Stefan Wyszynski.

PARTY BODIES REACT TO BYDGOSZCZ DEVELOPMENTS

Warsaw Committee's Concern

LD212036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] A plenum of the Warsaw committee of the PZPR was held today. Proposals, submitted since the fall of last year, and which had been raised during discussions within the Warsaw voivodship party organizations, were examined. Resolutions, demands and proposals from 168 enterprises organizations, and from 19 district committees were reflected in the document prepared and presented by the congress commission of the Warsaw party committee.

At the plenum it was indicated that one cannot make a real analysis of the crisis in our country only by a critical assessment of major errors of individuals. A major and profound analysis of social and political mechanisms in the performance of the party's leading role, is indispensible, as is of the mechanisms of state power which led to the growth of the crisis. Discussions at the plenum also included proposals concerning greater efficiency in the functioning of the state and of the economy, and the development of socialist democracy, social self-government and insuring a just distribution of the national income.

A proposal was submitted to shape incomes policy in such a way that the costs of overcoming the economic crisis are not shared equally by the community. Those with the highest earnings should carry the greatest load, thus sparing the socially weaker groups.

[Warsaw Domestic Television Service at 1830 GMT on 21 March also carries a report on the 21 March plenum of the Warsaw party committee. It adds: "After being acquainted with current political events in the country, the plenum adopted a statement to the effect that the situation in Bydgoszcz, and numerous social tensions in various parts of Poland, contain the seeds of conflict which could have dangerous consequences. The statement says: The Warsaw committee expresses deep anxiety over the development of events which have a clear political background. We express full support for the position of the premier of the Polish People's Republic on the need for a continuation of talks. We are fully convinced that this is the path that will lead us out of the present tense situation.]

More on Warsaw Statement

LD220023 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Mar (PAP)--A plenary session of the Warsaw PZPR Committee was held on 21 March to evaluate the proposals put forward during the course of the precongress discussion.

The theses drawn up by the Warsaw Congress Commission are most extensive in the part concerning matters of the life and work of the PZPR. Gaining full support in the discussion was the statement that for the party to play the leading role in society and for strengthening its ideological adherence, what is needed is a high moral standard by party members, particularly those who fulfill any kind of function--whether party, state or public. It was noted during the preparations for the 9th congress that the congress must conclude the process of political consolidation of all PZPR members on the platform of an unambiguous ideological program.

It was pointed out at the session that one must not carry out a genuine analysis of the reasons for the crisis still going on in Poland simply by evaluating critically the gross mistakes which individuals have allowed to take place. What is needed at the same time is a fundamental and in-depth analysis of the public and political mechanisms which help the party fulfill its leading role, (?mechanisms) [words indistinct] which led to the buildup of the crisis situation.

The plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee, having familiarized itself with topical political events in the country, adopted a statement which says that the situation in Bydgoszcz and the numerous social tensions in various parts of Poland contain the threat of a conflict with dangerous consequences. They are a real threat to the implementation of the [number indistinct] points of the government program for normalizing the sociopolitical life of the country. They clearly run counter to the wish being [word indistinct] by society of restoring an atmosphere of calm and law and order.

The Warsaw committee, the statement continues, expresses profound concern over this course of events, the background of which is of an exclusively political nature. During the past few weeks and in the past few days attacks have been stepped up against popular power, against the PZPR and its political position in the state, against existing political structures and against the achievements of the socialist state and people. They are a threat to efforts aimed at bringing the country out of the prolonged crisis.

We fully support the stance of the chairman of the Council of Ministers regarding the need to continue talks, which are particularly necessary during these difficult moments. We are deeply convinced that this is the way which will make it possible for us to find a way out of the present tense situation. It is our common duty to ensure normal labor rhythm.

Further Report on Warsaw

LD220554 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] The Warsaw party committee plenum, which held a session yesterday, was devoted to the examination of suggestions put forward during discussions underway in party organizations in Warsaw Voivodship. Resolutions, demands and proposals made by party plants' organizations, district, town and other party committees have been reflected in a document drawn up and presented at the plenum by the congress commission of the Warsaw party committee.

The proceedings, chaired by Stanislaw Kociolek, were accompanied by concern that the Warsaw party organization should make a contribution to the preparations for the ninth congress corresponding, in equal measure, to the experience of the working class and the intellectual potential of scientific and cultural communities.

The report by the congress commission of the Warsaw committee has been expanded by critical and polemical remarks of those who participated in the discussions. The Warsaw committee came to the conclusion that during the preparations for the extraordinary congress of the party a program should be drawn up for overcoming the crisis, restoring order within the economy, really observing principles of social justice, and changing the way in which the state is governed so that public participation in the process of governing could grow.

In the second point on the agenda the Warsaw committee plenum, having acquainted itself with the current political events in the country, adopted a statement which says that the situation in Bydgoszcz and the numerous social tensions in various regions of Poland contained the seeds of conflict which can have dangerous consequences, constituting a real threat to the implementation of the 10-point program of the government.

The Warsaw committee expressed profound alarm at this kind of development of events the backdrop to which is solely of a political character.

Wroclaw Party Group

LD211710 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] A strike alert is in force in all of Lower Silesia due to the clashes in Bydgoszcz. We have been receiving numerous resolutions adopted by party and social organizations. Among others, the aktiv of the basic party organization in the Lower Silesian electronic works Unitra-Dolam in Wroclaw states: In view of the situation in Bydgoszcz on 19 March of this year, we demand honest, true and current information on the incident at the session of the voivodship People's Council. We demand a clarification of the causes which precipitated the use of force against invited representatives of Solidarity. We demand a response to the question of whether the use of force was the only and final argument [words indistinct] We protest against such actions. We demand a full explanation and measures against the guilty in such a way that similar incidents could not happen in the future in the socialist state.

As members of the PZPR we demand by 22 March of this year that the PZPR Central Committee adopt an official stand on events in Bydgoszcz in order to prevent the threat of a crisis in the country. We demand a detailed investigation into the events in Bydgoszcz to find out which forces are trying to disrupt the work of the government led by Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Wloclawek PZPR Appeal

LD230817 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 0610 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Yesterday in the evening we received the text of the appeal by the executive of the Wloclawek PZPR Voivodship Committee to all inhabitants of the voivodship:

The Executive of the Wloclawek PZPR Voivodship Committee assembled at an extraordinary session on 22 March this year, expresses its profound alarm at the escalation of sociopolitical tensions as a result of Bydgoszcz events. A local conflict is assuming the dimensions of a national problem. Incomplete information, being disseminated in a hurry, causes agitation and gives rise to emotions, thus making it impossible to act cautiously and responsibly, facilitating resolution of the urgent issues, making the 90 days of calm, appealed for by the premier from the Sejm rostrum, equally impossible. They have been disrupted by a new incident which may entail dangerous consequences, making the country's difficult sociopolitical situation even more difficult.

In view of social and economic links between Kujawy and Pomorze, the executive of the Wloclawek PZPR Voivodship Committee is very interested in obtaining a speedy explanation of the circumstances, bringing those who are guilty in the Bydgoszcz events to light and arriving at an agreement between interested parties. The Executive of the Wloclawek PZPR Voivodship Committee is making a universal appeal to party members, to members of the political parties ZSL and SD, to all trade unions, young people, all citizens to work solidly and continuously everwhere. We must not permit the already grave shortcomings in supplies for the population to get worse, nor can we allow disruptions in the work of municipal economy, transportation, trade and the services network which are so important to ensure correct condtions of life and work for inhabitants of towns and villages.

We must do all we can to maintain caution, calm and a high degree of civic-minded responsibility for today and for a safe tomorrow for our families and fatherland.

PROTESTS, STRIKES MARK TU REACTION TO EVENTS

Protest Strikes 20 Mar

NC201539 Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Mar (AFP)--Strikes shut down factories and halted public transport today in numerous regions of Poland, as workers walked off the job to protest yesterday's police brutality in breaking up a Solidarity meeting in Bydgoszcz, northwest of the capital.

The Polish news agency PAP said that work halted for two hours at all companies and public transport lines in Torun, Wloclawek and Grudziadz, towns lying within a 60-120 km (35-70 mile) radius of Bydgoszcz.

Factories also shut down in Bydgoszcz, where at least 20 members of the independent trade confederation were injured by police yesterday.

In Warsaw, meanwhile, bus and streetcar tram drivers joined the action by declaring a three-hour strike at noon today to protest the police attack on the Bydgoszcz union members.

Earlier today, Solidarity leaders ordered official preparations for a nationwide strike and told their sections to halt current talks with the authorities.

Solidarity's ruling body said in a communique that members should prepare for action on Monday, in a "serious and responsible" climate.

Meanwhile, the Polish Government--in the absence of party First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, who travelled to Hungary yesterday for official talks--set up a commission to hold an "energetic" inquiry into the "Bydgoszcz conflict." The incident, which occurred when police forcibly evacuated a regional council meeting, erupted amid Warsaw Pact military manoeuvres now taking place on Polish as well as neighbouring territory. It was the first outbreak of violence since the long Polish crisis began taking shape last summer. About 20 trade unionists were roughed up, Solidarity said.

Among the injured were Bydgoszcz Solidarity branch chairman Jan Rulewski and Presidium member Marius Labentowicz, who were "dragged under a gateway and severely beaten" by militia and political police, Solidarity added.

In its communique, Solidarity called last night's police intervention "open provocation against the government of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski."

"Those who provoked the Bydgoszcz incidents, which have led to the destructions of social peace, will be held responsible for the destiny of the nation," Solidarity added.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa also cancelled a visit to France due to start on Sunday, and hurried to Bydgoszcz with members of the federation's ruling body to try to calm the situation in the town.

The government enquiry commission was meanwhile being set in motion by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, under Deputy National Prosecutor Josef Zyta, with orders to uncover the "causes" of the Bydgoszcz conflict. According to Polish radio, the commission started work this morning.

Gdansk Solidarity Strike Alert

LD201848 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1450 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Sixth session of the Voivodship People's Council in Bydgoszcz, attended by delegates of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ], NSZZ Solidarity, Bydgoszcz, was interrupted in a provocative manner. About 25 people, who remained in the building, were beaten up by functionaries from the militia and the security service [sluzba bezpieczenstwa]. In connection with this, the MKZ NSZZ Solidarity in Bydgoszcz called a 2-hour warning strike today.

Here is the full text of the second part of the statement issued by MKZ NSZZ Solidarity in Gdansk:

1. A strike readiness is declared in the entire Gdansk region beginning now.
2. All organizations in the union are instructed to take immediate steps to prepare a possible strike, which must start immediately. An order to this effect is given by the MKZ NSZZ Solidarity in Gdansk.
3. Twenty-four hour duty is established at all works' commissions, from now and until further notice.
4. All works' commissions are instructed to maintain constant communications with MKZ NSZZ Solidarity in Gdansk.

5. Twenty-four hour duty for Presidium members of the MKZ NSZZ Solidarity in Gdansk has started. Its location is being guarded by a workers guard.

Here is the full text of the communique issued by the enterprise committee of NSZZ Solidarity at Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard:

The enterprise committee in the Gdansk shipyard, on behalf of the workforce associated in the NSZZ Solidarity, is of the view that recent events in Bydgoszcz have been an expedient action by the conservative [word indistinct] in the power apparatus which aim to prevent the realization of agreements and necessary changes in the country's social and economic life. It is an attack against our union as well as against the government of Premier Jaruzelski.

The workforce of the Gdansk shipyard appeals to all members of Solidarity to oppose the provocation with calm and firm action. We will not allow the achievements of our movement, to date, to be frustrated. The strike readiness declared by the National Consultative Commission is understood by us as binding us absolutely to all its decisions. Only a firm, joint and courageous stand by our 10-million-strong union will ensure success.

Zielona Gora MKZ Strike Alert

LD201834 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 20 Mar 81

["Communique" of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the NSZZ Solidarity of Zielona Gora issued on 20 March]

[Text] On 19 March a session of the voivodship People's Council was interrupted in Bydgoszcz. The session was attended by Solidarity activists. As a result of the events in which officials of the civil militia were involved, many people were seriously injured, including Jan Rulewski, the chairman of the Bydgoszcz MKZ and member of the National Consultative Commission [KKP], who has been hospitalized.

In this situation the MKZ of the NSZZ Solidarity in Zielona Gora states that the events in Bydgoszcz are considered to be an attack against the union and its authorities and an insult to the union's dignity. The MKZ, in accordance with the resolution of the KKP Presidium, appeals to all members of the union to prepare their organizations, in an atmosphere of dignity and highest responsibility, until 23 March for the fulfillment of tasks which the situation creates. This means a state of strike alert.

The events which occurred on 19 March in Bydgoszcz are assessed as being directed against the government of Premier Jaruzelski. The (?violation) of public calm will exacerbate the factors which caused the action.

[Signed] The Presidium of the MKZ of the NSZZ Solidarity of Zielona Gora.

Lodz Solidarity Strike Alert

LD201726 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The events that took place in Bydgoszcz, as reported by the press and the main radio news bulletins, have had considerable repercussions in Lodz. At today's midday meeting of the Presidium of the Provisional Executive Committee of the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity, Lodz Voivodship, a strike alert was declared. It is in force beginning today.

Torun Voivodship Strikes

LD201926 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] In Torun and Torun Voivodship a protest strike of all workforces under the NSZZ Solidarity with the exception, among others, of special services, the health service and the thermal power plants, took place from 1100-1300 today. The largest enterprises of Torun, Elana and Merinotex, as well as public transportation services were halted during this period. The (?workforces) of Torun Voivodship are now maintaining a strike alert.

Strikes in Wloclawek Region

LD202208 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the NSZZ Solidarity of the Kujawy and Ziemia Dobrzynska region in Wloclawek proclaimed a strike alert as of 1200 today at all factories of the voivodship. Warning strikes were proclaimed today at the state road transportation enterprises in Wloclawek and at the municipal transportation enterprise. The 2-hour strike in public transportation in Wloclawek and the 1-hour strike in municipal transportation has considerably complicated life in Wloclawek, which has a population of more than 100,000. All other enterprises and factories in the Kujawy and Ziemia Dobrzynska region are working normally.

Legnica TU Official Denies Tension

LD201906 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Commentary by Arkadiusz Rybak]

[Text] Yesterday's television news bulletin contained an item of news alleging that social tension has dramatically increased in Legnica Voivodship, and that allegedly strong friction has occured between Legnica Solidarity and representatives of the voivodship's administrative and political authorities. It was also stated that Legnica Solidarity put forward demands for personnel changes at senior posts within the administrative and political authorities. I have asked Jerzy Weglarz, chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity in Legnica, to explain matters:

[Begin Weglarz recording] I state with authority that [word indistinct] (?does not exist in Legnica Voivodship). Legnica Solidarity has not demanded and is not demanding personnel changes in the party system of the voivodship, nor in the voivodship state administration system. As for cooperation between NSZZ Solidarity and the state authorities of our voivodship, as well as with party organizations in the Legnica area, it is not so bad that it could lead to tension among the population. We are doing everything possible to prevent any conflicts. As for the information broadcast in the television news bulletin yesterday, we would like to ask all those who decide if information of this kind is to appear on a national program, whether they realize what they are doing. Each item of such information--unchecked and uncorroborated--may lead to unnecessary conflicts throughout the nation and throughout the country. [end recording]

[Studio announcer] The interview by Arkadiusz Rybak concerned an item of news broadcast in the main television news bulletin last night. Unfortunately, today, in view of the events in Bydgoszcz, a strike alert has been announced also in the Legnica Voivodship.

Solidarity Declares Walbrzych Sit-In

LD212321 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] By a resolution of the Presidium of the Interfactory Strike Committee of NSZZ Solidarity, a sit-in strike has been declared from today in the Walbrzych Voivodship House of Culture printing wing. The strike is aimed at allowing access for NSZZ Solidarity to a small printing press, which does not obstruct the operation of the House of Culture. The printing plant of the house has been used by NSZZ Solidarity to print the current communiques of the National Consultative Commission and local communiques [as heard].

Walbrzych Strike Alert

LD230833 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] In connection with the events in Bydgosczc, the Presidium of the MKZ (Interfactory Founding Committee] of NSZZ Solidarity in Walbrzych proclaimed the state of strike alert on the territory of the whole voivodship on 20 March.

Red and white flags have been hoisted at most workplaces. On Friday, a meeting of Solidarity's plants commissions was held at MKZ quarters in Walbrzych. Those assembled passed a resolution, transforming the MKZ into an MKS [Interfactory Strike Committee]. Plants' commissions are to be strike committees. As of today, the MKS is transferring its headquarters into the territory of the Walbrzych mine. It has also been decided that a possible strike will be declared on the basis of a decision by the KKP [National Consultative Commission].

Timber Workers Join TU Actions

LD212311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 21 Mar 81

[From the "Trade Union Magazine" program]

[Text] In connection with the intensification of the situation throughout the country, the workers of the Opole timber industry enterprise have abandoned holding their own individual protest action and have joined in the actions inspired by the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity and the resulting decisions of the Interfactory Founding Committee of Solidarity in Opole.

In fact national flags are still flying from enterprises and the enterprise office building in Opole and members of the workforce even went to work yesterday with white and red armbands. However, they have subordinated their stand according to the resolution of the Opole Interfactory Founding Committee, in which we read among other things that the demands of [word indistinct] have been deemed correct and fully justified. However, in connection with events in Bydgoszcz and the resulting situation in the country, they are integrating their actions with the existing links of the Solidarity union.

Militia Rough Up Bus Drivers

NC211837 Paris AFP in English 1832 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Mar (AFP)--Four bus drivers were beaten up today by Polish militia forces, sources at Solidarity headquarters here reported.

The sources at the independent trade union confederation said that the militiamen had roughed up the four drivers as they were pasting up union posters at the bus depot about Thursday's incidents in Bydgoszcz.

A Warsaw Solidarity section commission went to investigate the situation.

Mazowsze Solidarity Suspends Strike

LD230958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] As the press spokesman of the Mazowsze region of Solidarity informs us, in view of the appeal by the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission, the main board of Mazowsze region has decided to suspend the warning strike planned for Monday 23 March. The Mazowsze region is awaiting a decision of the national commission, which is to meet today in Bydgoszcz.

Wroclaw TU Officials at Headquarters

LD231006 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting of representatives of works' commissions was held on Sunday afternoon. The moment the Solidarity National Consultative Commission declared a strike alert the Wroclaw Interfactory Founding Committee, like other interfactory founding committes in the country, transformed itself into an interfactory strike committee. On Friday unionists employed here made a decision not to leave their headquarters. Everyone is awaiting the results of talks underway in Bydgoszcz and currently in Warsaw. Much depends on their results.

VARIOUS GROUPS REACT TO BYDGOSZCZ EVENTS, DEVELOPMENTS

Journalists Demand Explanation

LD230944 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 0610 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] In the last 2 days we have broadcast quite a few resolutions adopted by public organizations and professional bodies. Journalists from Pomorze and Kujawy have also made their position known in connection with the Bydgoszcz events.

The journalists employed by the press, radio and television in the Bydgoszcz, Torun and Wloclawek Voivodships, assembled at an extraordinary general meeting held on 21 March 1981, resolutely demand, among other things, that a thorough explanation be given of the background to and causes of the events at the sixth session of Bydgoszcz Voivodship People's Council. Their resolution also expresses alarm at the fact that flow of information has been curtailed.

Scientific Association Statement

LD230416 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The Consultative Committee of Scientific and Creative Associations, with reference to the conflict which has arisen in Bydgoszcz, has made a statement expressing protest against disruptions of public order, supported by all the enlightened forcees of the Polish nation. We are of the opinion, reads the statement, that this is a provocation against not only the Solidarity union and Premier Jaruzelski's government, but also against a majority of the Polish society which wishes to resolve our country's problems in a calm and dignified atmosphere.

Emphasizing that repudiation of the illegal methods used in the preceding period is absolutely essential for the preservation of the social contract in Poland--which forms the basis of the national existence--the statement's authors insist that the complete truth about the events in Bydgoszcz should be told and that consequences should be brought to bear on those who were guilty of the beatings and those who inspired it.

The statement emphasizes that this is essential if the wave of further provocations is to be stemmed and in order to restore the shaken confidence in the authorities. A demand has also been voiced to put a halt to the practice of misinforming public opinion which, in itself, constitutes a source of the conflict.

The need for honest information which relieves conflicts is at present more pressing than at any other time, reads the statement of the Consultative Committee of Scientific and Creative Associations.

Similar statements have also been adopted by organizations of writers and journalists in Bydgoszcz.

Student Union Response

LD220220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Members of the main board of the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] held a meeting in Warsaw yesterday. A plenum of the SZSP main board was to have been held on the same day. Unfortunately it was found impossible to obtain a quorum. Current problems and tasks of the organization were discussed. Its political program was made more concrete.

Members of the main board formulated their position with regard to the situation that has come about in Bydgoszcz. Opposition was expressed against the action by the forces of law and order. At the same time, demands were voiced for a complete explanation of the course of events. Simultaneously support was expressed for the efforts by Premier and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski to ensure public calm and cooperation among all Poles. SZSP concils at higher educational establishments were called upon to declare a state of strike readiness.

Branch, Autonomous TU's Urge Calm

LD211824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 21 Mar 81

[From the "Trade Union Magazine" program]

[Text] In connection with the events in Bydgoszcz, the consultative commission of the industrial branch trade unions published a special statement today. Among other things, we read as follows:

We demand from the government immediate, objective and full information about public opinion on the course of events. This will form a basis for a correct assessment, and for the punishment of those guilty of the conflict which is leading to a dangerous escalation in the country's political situation.

We support observance of the principles of law and public order in solving all disputed matters evolving from the implementation of the agreements on resolving conflicts that arise. We believe that the undertaking of strike action at the present moment, without a thorough clarification of the circumstances and of the course of events, is a crime. We support the continuation of the dialogue in an atmosphere of consideration, calm, and responsibility.

We believe that it is necessary to expand the composition of the government commission, which has been appointed to investigate the circumstances around the events, with representatives from the Polish Sejm and the trade unions.

Yesterday's statement by the working group of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions covers the same issue. Among other things, it says:

The working group, representing the confederation in between sessions, appeals to the government for an immediate clarification of the circumstances surrounding the events in Bydgoszcz, to make the details public and to deal with the guilty in a severe manner. We emphasize with full determination that all disputed problems should be solved through talks and consultations.

TU MAGAZINE REVIEWS RADOM EVENTS, WALESA SPEECH

LD220422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 21 Mar 81

[From the "Trade Union Magazine" program]

[Text] Let us now return to events of the recent past, those in Radom. Let us regard them as an example of how solutions can be arrived at. (Andrzej Medrzycki) reports:

[Begin recording] The conflict between the Radom branch of NSZZ Solidarity and the voivodship authorities began in the autumn of last year. However, this month it assumed particularly alarming proportions. At a meeting of Solidarity plants branches, demands were formulated and forwarded in a letter to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. The overwhelming majority of the demands pertained to the need to bring those responsible for the June 1976 events in Radom to book. Mention was also made of compensation to be paid to those people who had taken part in these events and were subsequently subjected to repressions. Radom Voivodship was to get compensation in connection with the economic sanctions, introduced after June 1976 against the region. The Radom branch of Solidarity demanded at the same time that buildings belonging to the voivodship command of civic militia which are under construction in Radom at present should be made available for public use.
As a result of strike readiness, declared by the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ], and the visit paid to Radom by Lech Walesa, chairman of the Consultative Commission, preliminary talks between Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and a delegation of the Radom branch of Solidarity were held in Warsaw on 16 March.

This took place literally on the day following changes in the composition of the voivodship's political and administrative leadership.

As a result of talks in the Council of Ministers building, talks that lasted many hours, it was agreed that negotiations between the government commission and Solidarity to examine the demands that have been put forward, would be held in Radom over the next few days.

In the meantime, during a session of the municipal People's Council in Radom, there was discussion about making the buildings belonging to the command of the civic militia available for the health service. A special commission of experts was set up. It will produce an all-round and expert analysis of the feasibility of changing the designated use of the buildings currently under construction. [end recording]

Life in Radom is returning to normal. Strenuous work is underway now, reflecting what Lech Walesa said at the Radom rally: Now we need less courage, but more caution. Let these words set the tone not just for the activities of the unions. Our correspondent has also sent us an excerpt from Lech Walesa's speech at a meeting with Radom inhabitants. Here is the excerpt:

[Begin Walesa recording] I have arrived here in the company of people who will help to prove that it is precisely at this moment in time, now, that we should be adopting a somewhat different model of struggle, a somewhat different style of struggle.

Naturally, we cannot ever give up anything, we cannot go back, not even by a millimeter. These are facts. At the same time, our style of struggle must be a little bit different. Surely we should not be acting to our own detriment now. Surely we know by now that this mr premier of ours, the general, really does want to do something. A misunderstanding has arisen; we will explain it. This will help everyone to understand that your demands, put forward at a somewhat earlier date, have already been acceeded to.

Naturally, all events of the years 1970 and 1976--all events must and will be explained. At the same time we must remember that we want a strong, wise and sensible government in whose way we shall not stand. Should we reach the conclusion that the current government is indeed like this, we will then progress even further. We do know that this government needs time to rearrange the furniture. The old, used, compromised furniture is to be relegated to the junkpile--and it will be done. But it needs a bit of time. [end recording]

SWEDISH NEWSPAPER AWARDS HONOR TO WALESA

LD231058 Warsaw PAP in English 0824 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Stockholm, 22 Mar (PAP)--Lech Walesa has received the annual award of the Swedish Social Democratic ARBETET daily, granted since 1977 for the "contribution to the cause of the working class movement".

The award called "Let Live" amounts this year to 50,000 Swedish Kronor. It was founded to mark the 90th anniversary of the ARBETET daily.

AUTONOMOUS TRADE UNIONS SET UP CONFEDERATION

LD220436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 21 Mar 81

[From the "Trade Union Magazine" program]

[Summary] This week the autonomous trade unions have set up a confederation. Wieslaw Grzymski, the head and only worker of the confederation bureau, said that in order to introduce a certain stability it was decided at a meeting of 24 unions in Jaworzno to set up a confederation. The confederation is open to all registered trade unions; all unions, regardless of their numerical strength, have one vote. At the moment the numerical strength of the confederation is fluid. According to very prudent estimates it numbers between 600,000 to 800,000.

LE FIGARO VIEWS COUNTRY'S 'UNCERTAIN FUTURE'

LD201001 Paris LE FIGARO in French 17 Mar 81 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Warsaw--This Is Time for Cautious Pessimism"]

[Excerpts] From the political viewpoint, there can be no doubt that since General Jaruzelski's appointment as prime minister, the "alliance of reasonable and responsible people" has been strengthened and has scored some points. The government has shown moderation and a genuine desire for compromise. This could again be observed in Radom where the party committee accepted yesterday the resignation of the region's first secretary whose dismissal Solidarity had been demanding.

In fact, sensible people in Poland have realized that the only way to avoid a tragedy is to ensure gradual democratization under party control which, nonetheless, would enable the population to make its voice heard and would be implemented through an alliance among party moderates, Solidarity and the church.

However, both Kania and Walesa are very weak. The former heads a party disturbed by serious internal conflicts, both among the leadership and in the country where a contest is taking place between liberals and dogmatists, while the latter does not control the situation within Solidarity, an essentially decentralized movement. On the other hand, extremists of all kinds have continued to engage in intense activities and Soviet pressures do not help matters.

As we can see, the "alliance of reasonable people" remains precarious and no light can yet be seen at the end of the tunnel. However, everything indicates that if the situation were to worsen, the immediate alternative would not yet be external intervention but a hardening of the Polish party's policy either through the ascent of a new team led, for instance, by General Moczar or Mr Olszowski, or quite simply through a change of orientation by Kania himself. In any case, the future remains very uncertain. As a high-ranking Polish personality told me, at best you can only display "cautious pessimism."

CARDINAL MACHARSKI POSTPONES VISIT TO ROME

LD222040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] PAP has ascertained that Krakow Metropolitan Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, because of the serious situation in Poland has postponed his departure for Rome, planned for tomorrow. Cardinal Franciszek Macharski is to take part in Rome in a plenary session of the Congregation for Catholic Upbringing and the Secretariat [words indistinct].

LUBLIN COPPER MINERS FAIL TO WORK SATURDAY

LD230918 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Here is news from Lower Silesia. (Arkadiusz Rodak), our Legnica correspondent, is on the air: In accordance with the resolution of the Interfactory Workers Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity at the Lublin mining and metallurgical copper combine, no copper mines operated last Saturday. Up to now the miners have worked voluntarily on free Saturdays. The total amount extracted by them per 24 hours has amounted to some 40,000 tons of ore. The miners did not turn up for voluntary work at the copper mines due to the recent incidents in Bydgoszcz.

KATOWICE MEETING URGES GREATER COAL EXTRACTION

LD202212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The Katowice party voivodship committee met in a plenary session today. The socioeconomic situation in the hard coal industry was examined.

A general outline of the steps to be taken to improve the working and living condition of the workforces was given. The most urgent needs were referred to, especially social negligence and the irrational use of coal.

The minister of mining, Miecezyslaw Glanowski, expressed his view on the various demands.

Taking part in the plenum was Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Grabski.

The resolution adopted instructs the Ministry of Mining and the management of the mines to take steps to increase the amount of coal extracted and also to use it more economically.

FUTURE DECREASING SUPPLIES OF FUELS PREDICTED

LD222232 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar (PAP)--Poland's present difficult fuel situation has been brought about chiefly by a sharp slump in the production of coal (?due) to the shortening of the (?working week in) Polish mines to five days. But regardless of these organizational (?problems) which can be overcome, (?specialists) envisage that Poland must be prepared for decreasing supplies of all kinds of fuels in the next two decades. This situation, especially [words indistinct] is (?going to determine to a large measure) the rate of this country's development.

These forecasts must be taken into account in the long-term plans of economic development. Special emphasis should be laid on the halting of expansion of the most energy-consuming branches of industry (this is being done already now) as well as on the rationalization of fuel and energy economy. This concerns in particular the [word indistinct] industry, the non-ferrous metallurgy and the building materials industry.

It is hard at present to accurately determine the size of coal production in 1990 and later. It is estimated that in the next ten years extraction of coal should increase 250 million [words indistinct] of the 70 mines open in Poland at present would have to be closed down and employment in (?mining) [words indistinct] to go up to the level of (?500,000) people.

Lignite production is going to reach the ceiling of its possibilities, too, the chief limiting factor being the site of resources, the indispensable [words indistinct] and requirements of environmental protection. Poland's resources of lignite are estimated at 9,000 million tons. It is expected that by 1990 extraction should increase from the present [words indistinct] million tons and by 2000 to 120 million tons. Further growth of brown coal production would [words indistinct] would mean a considerable loss of arable land.

EMPLOYMENT REALLOCATIONS BILL BEING PREPARED

LD220319 Warsaw PAP in English 0844 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Mar (PAP)--A number of disproportions are swelling in the sphere of employment. Because of the shortage of raw materials, power and production materials, working personnel cannot be fully employed. The need for shifts in employment becomes even greater in the light of the prepared economic reform.

A press spokesman for the minister of labour, wages and social welfare announced that a Ministerial Council bill on the special rights of employees who change jobs has been passed on to trade unions for consultation.

The change of jobs would be first offered to white-collar employees whose occupations differ from their professions, who lack required education, are below a fixed age bracket and are able to learn new skills.

Special preferences are to be given to those employees who would return to individual farming. It is envisaged that employees switching occupations would acquire new skills through, among other things, training courses organized by the state administration. Throughout the training they would get compensatory pay or a grant as well as family support allowance.

Local administration will be obliged to compile a list of deficit occupations in industry and services, create job openings in handicrafts, retail trade and catering as well as services, and to ensure the job-seekers priority in acquiring professional licences, work places, machines, credits, etc.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF ON MILITARY AID TO AGRICULTURE

LD202116 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Program entitled "Government Monitor"]

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has decided to release from military service soldiers who were previously employed in agriculture. In the studio is Lt Gen Tadeusz Hupalowski, first deputy to the chief of the general staff of the Polish Army. In society's view, sir, the premier's decision is another form of aid to our agriculture, and this seems to be the most important aid.

[Hupalowski] That is so. That is how we understand the intention of the order. In the first place, the release affects agricultural machine opeeators and those individual peasants whose presence at the spring cultivation is necessary. According to the instruction of the minister of national defense, and bearing in mind the need for speedy operative action, we have applied simplified procedure. The release is taking place at the request of those interested, and the [word indistinct] decision is supported directly by the commanders of military units. So far, we have transferred several thousand soldiers to the reserve and this process continues. We have already received the first positive letters of thanks from peasant families who have thus obtained additional hands. We plan to complete the action during the first days of next week.

Besides, bearing in mind the difficult--the very difficult--situation in agriculture, we are examining with special thoroughness every case of drafting for exercise duty of reserve soldiers who are working in the countryside. For instance, even though the planned Soyuz-81 exercises are currently in progress, we have released from the duty to attend the exercises about 12 percent of reserve soldiers who were previously scheduled for the draft, that is, those who have mobilization allocations to units taking part in the exercises but who are indispensable for agriculture.

[Announcer] These are not the only forms of action by the Ministry of National Defense to support agriculture. There are also other forms.

[Hupalowski] Let me mention some actions whose implementation was initiated not long ago, this month in fact. Decisions of the minister of national defense have reached the general staff. They issued instructions to the commanders of military regions to make direct working contacts with local links of the Ministry of Agriculture in order to agree on forms of indispensable aid and to tackle their immediate implementation. What matters chiefly is technical aid, the detachment of mobile workshop teams to deal with breakdowns of agricultural equipment directly in the field. So far, we have detached several scores of such teams for speedy repairs of agricultural equipment and we have based military service stations in all garrisons.

Another form of technical aid is the implementation of a suggestion made by the Silesian Military Region on its own initiative to the general staff. They suggested the free transfer of spare parts available to the Army which can also be used for agricultural machines. This will to a certain extent reduce the combat efficiency of the Army, because these parts form a certain element of current stocks destined for use by the Army during the current year. On the other hand, we give the aid because agriculture, as we know, expects this help today, now.

Thus a decision on the transfer has been made. We hope industry will help to defray the transferred repair fund, in which to a certain degree the military repair plants also participate. This good initiative has been taken up by the other regions. The Pomeranian Military Region has organized in Grudziadz the transfer of equipment or spares for agricultural machines, as has the Warsaw Military Region at Lubliniec. Furthermore, agriculture will be given a certain number of trucks which, although no longer technically suitable as modern military vehicles, will I believe, serve the national economy long and well, in this case agriculture.

It is difficult to mention in a brief talk all the forms of military cooperation with agriculture, but a few examples should throw light on them. For many years the Army has organized agricultural courses for soldiers who come from the countryside. During the last 2 years about 10,000 soldiers obtained agricultural knowledge, including more than 2,200 entitled to use the title of Qualified Farmer. In this context we also see the annual participation of the Army in the prevention of floods and the liquidation of their effects. At present we are preparing our potential to carry out this task in Bydgoszcz and Torun Voivodships, which are experiencing floods. During the last decade, engineer units, while liquidating the effects of floods, have built 106 bridges with a total length of 6,120 meters, spanning water courses of varied widths, enabling local farmers to cross the waters.

Finally, there is the wide annual participation of soldiers in the harvest. Bearing in mind the seriousness of the problem of feeding the people, together with the Ministry of Agriculture we seek methods of further widening the range and forms of cooperation in order to contribute--commensurate with our potential and as speedily as possible--to the reconstruction of this basic pillar of the state economy.

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS RURAL YOUTH UNION CONGRESS

LD221012 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Mar (PAP)--The first national congress of the Rural Youth Union opened its debates in Warsaw today. It is attended by nearly 350 delegates representing more than 75 thousand young farmers, farm (?labourers and the rural intelligentsia). Present is a large group of former activists of rural youth organizations whose traditions and achievements have inspired the Rural Youth Union. The congress will map out the basic guidelines for future action; adopt the statute and elect new authorities. Greeting the congress on behalf of the PUWP Central Committee, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee Kazimierz Barcikowski stated that the party welcomes in the reborn Rural Youth Union a representative of the younger generation of peasants and agricultural workers, an organization able to enrich the countryside and the country's social life with lasting values of their milieu.

"Together with the United Peasants' Party, said Barcikowski, we have rejected the pseudo-theory of a bureaucratic state in favour of (?construction) and development of the [words indistinct] organizations and (?institution) which in the countryside is bringing fruits in a new shape of agricultural circles and organizations including branch associations [words indistinct] and farm [words indistinct] all kinds. We proceed from the assumption that [word indistinct] should be durable and confirmed by the law.

Kazimierz Barcikowski said that the Rural Youth Union is being reborn at a difficult time for the country. Understandably, because of the errors committed in the socioeconomic policy and the present difficulties, the socio-political life has been dominated by criticism, which often harms constructive and positive undertakings designed to improve the situation. In spite of that,however, the Polish countryside has made considerable (?headway) which would have been much more impressive (?if it had) not been for the periodical breakdown in the [word indistinct] policy and its implementation. "One of the first steps taken by the authorities revising the hitherto socio-economic policy, (?stressed) Barcikowski, were the guidelines concerning the agricultural policy and development of the countryside worked out jointly by the Polish United Workers Party and the United Peasants' Party which, after a series of changes and amendments, have been finally approved."

AGRICULTURAL BILL SUBMITTED FOR CONSULTATION

LD220509 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has forwarded the draft document setting out the agricultural self-government law for public consultations. As is known, this document received its first reading at a session of the Sejm held on 6 March. Subsequently, the draft was forwarded for consultations to voivodship deputies' teams, the government, agricultural circles' organizations and agricultural branch federations [rolnicze zrzeszenia branzowe], rural cooperative associations and scientific research establishments. The date of 15 April has been set as a deadline for public consultations on the draft on agricultural self-government. Remarks and proposals put forward in connection with the draft will be examined by Sejm commissions. Subsequently the draft will receive its second Sejm reading. The text of the draft will be published in the press on Monday.

INCOMES OF GOVERNMENT, PARTY OFFICIALS REPORTED

AU201535 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Mar 81 p 4

[Romania Kalecka interview with Piotr Karpiuk, vice minister of labor, wages and social affairs, on "Incomes of the Persons in High State Positions"--place and date not given]

[Summary] [Question] Press readers have been electrified by a report in the Krakow DZIENNIK POLSKI on 16 March that Piotr Jaroszewicz is receiving a monthly pension of over Z100,000. What is the truth?

[Answer] Piotr Jaroszewicz is not in receipt of any pension because he is still entitled to the premier's remuneration. His pension will be calculated on the strength of that remuneration.

[Question] How much is he getting now?

[Answer] The premier receives Z28,000, a vice premier Z25,900, a minister Z23,700 and a vice minister Z19,800 a month. These posts carry no bonuses, jubilee premiums or length-of-service benefits. The wages of leading party posts are adjusted in keeping with the aforementioned scales.

[Question] In view of that, who is best off in Poland?

[Answer] The popular view that the people at the top are best off is not ture. The premier's wage is often several times smaller than the incomes of managers in state production or in cooperatives. Also the people who have worked abroad for some time enjoy here high living standards because of the exchange rate into zlotys even though their incomes abroad were average, considering the conditions in foreign countries. As for the material status of the people at leading state posts, we must remember that their working day is not 7 or 8 hours, but between 10 and 20 hours a day, without free Sundays or any other days. Nor are they protected against losing their jobs. All-in-all, the remuneration of those people is not too high compared with other professions.

[Question] What about the pensions received by former state functionaries?

[Answer] The general regulations apply, and such pensions must not exceed 95 percent of the wages and all other benefits, given the maximum length of service. At the moment there are three people in this country who receive the highest pensions of Z26,700 each for state and party services. On the other hand, there are two people who receive the highest national pensions: an actor--over Z37,000 and a journalist--Z35,000 a month. Pensions higher than that are received by the people on the payroll of foreign insurance institutes.

As reported by PAP, the first special bulletin published in Krakow by the PZPR Krakow Committee states that the committee's first secretary earns Z19,800, a secretary about Z15,000, the city district committee's secretaries and the Krakow committee's department heads Z11,000, and first secretaries of town and rural parish committees Z8,500-Z9,000.

The first secretary of the plant committee earns Z7,400-Z8,600, the inspector of the Krakow committee about Z7,000, and the instructor of the city district committee Z6,200. Those earnings do not include the length-of-service benefits and family allowances.

Comparison: The basic wage of an enterprise manager amounts to Z5,500-Z8,000. This wage is supplemented by job benefits of Z3,600-Z5,000, by premiums of Z2,500 and by other benefits. Other examples of earnings: The head of the basic production shop of the Skawina power station earns Z15,000 a month; a shift foreman Z11,400; a traffic officer of the Polish railroads Z10,200; a driver of the state motor transport Z11,200; a master craftsman in a metallurgical repair plant Z8,600. These data do not include length-of-service benefits.

SOLIDARITY 'CONDITIONS' AND POLISH SCOUT UNION

AU201209 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 17 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[Staffer report: "Let Us Restore the Value of Scouting Ideals"]

[Excerpts] Monday 16 March was the second day of the seventh congress of the Polish Scout Union. The congress continued in plenary and closed sessions. The plenary discussion was supported by 16 delegates, who in their speeches discussed primarily the further development of the scout movement, the restoration of its high status in cultivating scouting values and ideals and the observance of the scouting law. They devoted much attention to the work of scout squads and groups and to the development of the personalities of children and youths and their social activity.

During the discussion a speech was made by Roman Lewtak, chairman of the National Coordination Commission of the Workers in Education and Upbringing--Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity--who pointed to the defects of the methods and forms of the Polish Scout Union's activities, defects that distort the genuine character of the scout movement. He read a letter from the National [Coordination] Commission to the congress, the text of which we cite below:

"The National Coordination Commission of the Workers in Education and Upbringing--the NSZZ Solidarity--recalls and reaffirms that during the talks with representatives of the command of the Polish Scout Union it pledged to offer to the union material, equipment, organizational and any other necessary assistance in keeping with its potential.

"Our pledge was dictated by the conviction that it is necessary to offer extensive assistance to an organization committed to the upbringing of Polish children and youths. However, our trade union, which is apolitical in keeping with its statutes, cannot participate in political activities. That is why we warn that the statutes [of the Scout Union] should not, one, speak of links with any ideology or with an organization professing an ideology; two, fail to guarantee the tolerance of world outlooks and religion, including the right to pursue [presumably religious] practices during long scout functions (camping, tours); three, provide for institutional links with other youth organizations, because such links in the past always ended in such organizations exerting pressure on the Polish Scout Union.

"We also believe that it is superfluous to confirm the accord of the Andrzej Malkowski instructors' groups as a center of genuine social movement for improving the Polish Scout Union, which to us means efforts to again make it an upbringing organization whose activities are centered on implementing the educational ideals of the scouting cause. [as published]

"Failure to fulfill the aforementioned conditions will result in withdrawing the assistance pledged by us. We are determined to help only such an organization whose educational character gives rise to no doubts."

The "conditions" stated by R. Lewtak were unfavorably received by the delegates, who reacted immediately in their places and in speeches from the floor.

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS PARTY PRECONGRESS MEETING

LD182352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, took part in today's plenary session of the voivodship congress team in Poznan, during which the stand to be taken at the ninth party congress by delegations from Poznan Voivodship was discussed. In his speech Kazimierz Barcikowski referred to the report presented by the congress team and main features of discussion. He described the main tasks facing the party and society and stressed that honest and responsible work to alleviate market difficulties is the most important element in renewal.

Provisions for the Ninth PZPR Congress were also discussed today by the Congress Commission in Pila where attention was drawn to the vagueness of formulation of party policy in such spheres as culture, education and farming.

DOMESTIC TRADE UNDER SECRETARY BIELSKI RECALLED

LD181955 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the request of the minister of domestic trade and services, has recalled Tadeusz Bielski from the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services.

BIELSKO-BIALA PZPR COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

LD132140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] The first part of a 2-day plenary session of the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship PZPR Committee devoted to a discussion of the place and role of the party echelons and apparatus in the sociopolitical life of the Sub-Beskid region ended today. The second part of the session has been deferred to 19 March when the action program of echelons in light of the decisions of the plenary meetings of the PZPR Central Committee will be endorsed and when new secretaries of the voivodship committee will be elected. Their candidatures have been discussed with a broad party aktiv of Bielsko Voivodship.

The meeting which ended today had a working character and took place in Bielsko-Biala, Andrychow, Skoczow and Zywiec. Past working methods with basic party links, and chiefly the handling of meeting topics and arranging discussions, was critically assessed. From last up to February this year 4,300 party cards have been handed in. The most essential factor at present in improving the effectiveness of the state apparatus and of party organizations is the adaptation of their forms of action to the level of development attained by society and to political awareness.

STATE DEPARTMENT, TASS REPORT ON SITUATION CITED

LD212108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] The spokesman for the U.S. State Department has expressed the conviction that the Polish Government and people will find a way to solve their internal problems with calm and moderation.

TASS writes in a dispatch from Washington that the American reaction comes up with provocative calls for increased intervention into the internal affairs of Poland, and encourages counterrevolutionary elements which are trying in vain to shake the foundations of socialism in Poland.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATIONS PAY VISIT

AU201400 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)--A SED Central Committee delegation headed by Werner Eberlein, deputy chief of the Central Committee Party Organs Department, has been in the Polish People's Republic for an exchange of experiences. At the end of its visit the delegation was received by Zdzislaw Kurowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Horst Neubauer, GDR ambassador to the Polish People's Republic, was also present at the reception.

A delegation of the SED Central Committee organ NEUER WEG, which is now in the Polish People's Republic on the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee organ ZYCIE PARTII and is headed by the NEUER WEG editor-in-chief Werner Scholz, was also received by Zdzislaw Kurowski for talks.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FRG MINISTER GENSCHER

DPA on Talks

LD201556 Hamburg DPA in German 1351 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Mar (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and the Polish leadership today made clear the great interest of both governments in an improvement of East-West relations. After talks with Polish party chief Kania and Genscher's Warsaw opposite number Czyrek, Genscher emphasized, on the last day of his 2-day visit to Poland, that this was the common attitude of Poland and the Federal Republic, which depended to a degree on the overall East-West political situation.

The Bonn minister made it clear that, in his view, the stabilization of East-West relations would also benefit a solution of Poland's internal problems. The worsening of the situation in Poland following the action of the militia against trade unions in Bydgoszcz has overshadowed Genscher's visit.

It was learned that the Polish leadership today greatly emphasized to Genscher that Poland's Western creditor-countries should allow Poland to defer, for several years, repayments due for credits from the West, especially from the Federal Republic. Poland's debts to the West now stand at $23 billion. It is estimated that for repayments, interest and imports it will have to pay DM11 billion this year. In view of the current negotiations in Paris with Poland's creditors, Genscher was unable to make any promises, but he gave renewed assurance of Bonn's readiness to extend economic aid to Poland. He stressed that contributions from outside for solving the economic problems accompanied by the utmost restraint towards the country's internal developments were an indispensable condition for Poland's stability.

Poland's economic and financial problems were discussed by Genscher mainly during a second, private talk with Czyrek. His subsequent talk with party chief Kania lasted just under 2 hours, nearly twice as long as planned. The German side stated that it dwelt mainly on the problems of East-West relations. In the afternoon Genscher had a meeting with Premier Jaruzelski and was due to call later on President Jablonski.

According to a German account, the Polish side described with great urgency the very difficult political, economic, and social situation in their country, giving this as the reason for their wish for further economic aid from the East and an easing of conditions of their repayment obligations. In the sphere of international relations, Genscher in his talks with the Polish leadership again emphasized Bonn's great interest in U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe, but at the same time again made clear the Federal Government's negative attitude towards the proposal made by the Soviet head of state Brezhnev to freeze the present level of medium-range weapons. Such a moratorium would complicate matters while what is now needed are prompt negotiations. The Bonn minister also supported the convening of a European disarmament conference which is currently being discussed at the CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid.

As to German-Polish relations the federal foreign minister, according to a spokesman, made it abundantly clear that the Federal Government counts on more ethnic Germans being allowed to leave Poland for the Federal Republic. This was of the utmost importance, Genscher said in his talk with the Polish Government. Earlier the minister acknowledge the fact that Poland had lived up to its obligations of permitting a total of 125,000 persons to leave over a period of 4 years to 1980. The relevant agreement provides that, even after this contingent, Poland will accept and promptly deal with applications for leaving the country.

The Polish side was distinctly critical of the decision taken by the conference of the ministers of education in the Federal Republic last February that school textbooks and maps must show the German border of 1937. In Warsaw's view this is contrary to Bonn's contractual obligations. Genscher was reported to have pointed out that a decision on this matter in the Federal Republic has not yet been made. He did not go into any further details.

Cooperation Discussed

LD201746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The visit paid to Poland by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, confirms the importance of relations between Warsaw and Bonn. In talks with our foreign minister, Jozef Czyrek, international questions and bilateral problems are being discussed, including, primarily, economic cooperation between Poland and the FRG.

Among the first issues discussed was the continuation of the East-West dialogue. The importance of the policy of detente and of preventing the arms race, which is threatening humanity, was emphasized. Both Poland and the FRG are agreed on the importance of the Soviet-American dialogue. Minister Jozef Czyrek pointed to the importance of the new peace proposals presented by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

As for the question of bilateral relations, the chief of Polish diplomacy stressed that Poland is determined to shape them in such a way as to ably serve the cause of peace and detente. He also said that Poland supports the full implementation of the treaty of December 1970, signed by the two countries. Minister Czyrek underlined with satisfaction that many of the actions and initiatives undertaken by the two sides have already yielded considerable and tangible results.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that relations between Bonn and Warsaw have improved, become more stable and filled with confidence. Economic relations are close and partnerlike. For years Poland has held second place in the FRG trade with East European countries. Minister Genscher also emphasized that Bonn is determined to cooperate with Warsaw, as a staunch partner, in overcoming the present economic difficulties in Poland.

FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Deitrich Genscher's visit to our country is confirmation of both the strength of relations between the two states and of Poland's importance in the international arena, especially in the context of our peace initiatives which are serving detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Meetings With Kania, Jablonski

LD210425 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The 2-day official visit to Poland by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and FRG minister of foreign affairs, is drawing to a close. Today, Minister Genscher was received by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee. Minister Genscher also met in Belweder Palace with Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and was also received by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

During the meetings many international problems were discussed, as were the more important questions in bilateral relations and cooperation between Poland and FRG, particularly in the context of implementing the agreement on the normalization of mutual relations.

Before noon, plenary talks were concluded in the Foreign Ministry between Jozef Czyrek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The first round of talks was held yesterday. During today's round attention was concentrated on bilateral relations in the context of implementing the agreement on normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG from December 1970. Principles contained in the document were discussed and numerous questions concerning cultural and economic cooperation between the two countries were dealt with. Also an exchange of views continued on some current international problems.

DPA: Talks 'Intensive'

LD202020 Hamburg DPA in German 1752 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 20 Mar (DPA)--Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has promised the Polish leadership the Federal Government's preparedness for further help in overcoming the great economic difficulties of Poland.

Help to overcome the "very difficult current problems" but also the medium and long-term difficulties of Poland is the best way to help Poland in its political and social renewal, the Bonn minister told international journalists at the end of his 2-day visit to Warsaw. Genscher today spoke once again with his Polish counterpart, Jozef Czyrek, with party chief Stanislaw Kania and with Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. The talks with the premier, which lasted nearly 3 hours, were considerably longer than originally planned.

The FRG foreign minister, by alluding to fears concerning a Soviet intervention in Poland, once again expressly underlined the need for the "greatest possible restraint" vis-a-vis the internal developments and the situation in Poland. The Federal Republic and the Federal Government have shown such restraint, he said. All the signatories to the Final Act of Helsinki, which includes the Soviet Union, will have to follow suit. Genscher urged an improvement in East-West relations, above all among the superpowers. Also in the interest of Poland, all sides will have to make contributions toward stabilizing East-West relations. Every step toward stabilizing these relations is also a step for the improvement of the background conditions in Poland.

Genscher referred to his Warsaw talks as intensive and to the point. The two sides expressed the will to develop German-Polish relations in a constructive spirit. Genscher drew a positive balance sheet of the relations between the two states since the adoption of the 1970 treaty signed in Warsaw. In many areas great progress has been made and a large measure of trust has been developed between the two states and their peoples. Germans and Poles act in the awareness that as peoples in the center of Europe they must make a special contribution to the safeguarding of peace. Difficulties in East-West relations hit the peoples in the heart of Europe first of all.

'Frank and Open' Talks

LD211640 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Mar (PAP)--During his talks in Warsaw this week the West German deputy chancellor and foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, emphasized that his government was interested in maintaining top-level contacts with Poland. This was confirmed by the invitations conveyed by Herr Genscher to PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski to pay official visit to the Federal Republic, Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski told a press conference here today. A similar invitation was extended to Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

During the visit the sides devoted much time to bilateral relations, acknowledging their positive development as well as the existing difficulties. The course of the talks was described by Dobrosielski as "frank and open".

Results of Talks

LD211946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] A press conference has been held in the capital by Marian Dobrosielski, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, with the participation of Polish and foreign journalists. The subject was the official visit, which ended yesterday, of FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, to our country.

At the conference it was noted that the talks were sincere and open. Minister Genscher emphasized that the FRG Government is interested in maintaining political contacts with Poland at the highest level. The invitations to pay official visits to the FRG, conveyed to Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of PZPR Central Committee, and to Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, are proof of this.

It was said at the conference that the FRG Government--and this was discussed during the visit--is prepared to guarantee credits for Poland, in the amount of DM150 million, for the purchase of raw materials, semifinished products and food articles.

Commenting on the Poland-FRG talks on international topics, Under Secretary Dobrosielski said that both sides reached a number of common conclusions. The view that there is a need to continue the Soviet-American dialogue, which has a decisive influence on the situation in the world, was also expressed. The two sides are also agreed that negotiations on medium range missiles and nuclear arms should be initiated as quickly as possible. Poland and the FRG are interested in a successful conclusion to the meeting in Madrid.

At the conference it was emphasized that the visit has contributed to an even better understanding by both sides of their various viewpoints on a number of matters. There was a conformity of views on a number of issues.

Further on Talks

LD220607 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0[illegible] GMT 22 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Yesterday's press conference given by Marian Dobrosielski, deputy foreign minister, in which Polish and foreign journalists took part, was devoted to the official visit paid to our country by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy chancellor and FRG foreign minister, which ended on Friday. Invitations for Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski to pay official visits to the FRG bear witness to the fact that the FRG Government is interested in maintaining political contacts with Poland on the summit level. Minister Jozef Czyrek also received such an invitation.

Genscher Interview

LD230548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] In an interview with West German television Hans-Dietrich Genscher stated, among other things, that an even closer cooperation with Poland and help [pomoc] in overcoming the current crisis are dictated not only by moral considerations, but also by elementary interests of the Federal Republic, arising from the joint responsibility for peace in Europe.

MICULESCU TALKS WITH SOVIET AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL

AU211745 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Comrade Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minster and minister of agriculture and food industry, today received Arkadiy Grigoryevich Orlov, first deputy minister of horticultural and potato production of the Moldavian SSR, who is in our country on a working visit.

During the ensuing talks, the two sides examined achievements recorded in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Moldavian SSR and discussed opportunities to develop cooperation in the horticultural research and production sectors and in potato growing. At the end of the talks, the two sides signed an aide-memoire envisaging the development of long-term cooperation in the production of seed potatoes from Romanian varieties for the Moldavian SSR.

FRG TRADE OFFICIAL'S COOPERATION TALKS REPORTED

Meets Ceausescu

AU211759 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, today received Otto Wolf von Amerongen, chairman of the FRG Chambers of Commerce and Industry, who paid a visit to our country.

President Nicolae Ceausescu had a talk with the guest about certain aspects of further developing and diversifying economic cooperation and collaboration between Romania and the FRG. During their talks the two sides assessed that conditions exist to continue to expand bilateral cooperation and expressed their desire to capitalize on existing opportunities as much as possible to give an impetus to economic relations and Romanian-West German cooperation both at a bilateral level and in third markets to intensify cooperation between the industries of the two countries. The two sides expressed the conviction that the sustained promotion of cooperation between Romania and the FRG is in their mutual interest and serves the cause of progress, cooperation and international understanding.

They also discussed certain aspects of the international economic and political situation. In this context they stressed the need to expand economic cooperation and collaboration among countries on a mutually advantageous basis. They also stressed the importance of sustained efforts to improve the international economic and political atmosphere, to take tangible and efficient measures aimed at stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Meets Burtica

AU211903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Mar (AGERPRES)--On March 21, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Otto Wolf von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce of the Federal Republic of Germany.

On the occasion aspects were approached of the development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation, as well as the possibilities of further expanding and diversifying commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Attending was Ion Constantinescu, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

PIPES' REMARKS, U.S. POLICY 'ZIG-ZAGS' SCORED

LD212004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1601 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Mar (TANJUG)--A number of U.S. prominent dailies write over the last few days about as said, the increasing controversy in foreign-policy stands of the new U.S. administration, cautioning that if the trend is to continue the allies could perhaps start doubting the consistency of the U.S. foreign policy.

In this context, New York TIMES carries the statement of a U.S. diplomat who claims that, as said, there is still confusion in the U.S. administration concerning foreign-policy questions and that except for opposing the Soviet Union the U.S. administration as yet has no real foreign policy.

Among the most pronounced controversies for the new U.S. foreign policy, the New York TIMES and Washington POST cite, inter alia, the following:

Foreign affairs counselor to the White House Pipes has stated that "detente is dead", that Federal Republic of Germany Foreign Minister Genscher is, as said, subject to Soviet influence and that the only way that the Soviet Union can avoid a war with the U.S. is to, as said, abandon its road to communism. President Reagan's spokesman James Brady immediately denied counselor Pipes.

However, the talks which U.S. journalists conducted with other officials of the White House, State Department and Pentagon, confirm that the stands stated by counselor Pipes are nevertheless, as said, very close to the current policy of the new U.S. administration.

In the second case, Navy Secretary Lehman has stated that the U.S. should not feel obliged to the "SALT" treaties signed with the Soviet Union. Secretary of State Haig personally denied this stand.

In a similar case, Secretary of Defense Weinberger has said that the U.S. plans to mount "neutron" warheads on missiles deployed in Western Europe.

"Zig-zag" assessments of the U.S. State Department were also noted concerning the military maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact countries. At first major concern was stressed and increase of tension in relations with Moscow as indicated. After this the tone drastically changed to elimination of tensions.

Also controversial were the foreign-policy assessments of Salvador, Nicaragua and a little earlier concerning sales of grain to the Soviet Union.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. FOREIGN AID POLICY

AU201740 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] The statement by Haig, U.S. secretary of state, in the Congress to the effect that the United States will reduce foreign economic aid by 26 percent and that it will at the same time increase its military aid to, as he put it, the allied developing countries, indicates the fundamental directions of U.S. policy toward the developing countries. Dragan Colovic comments in this connection:

It is obvious that American policy toward the developing countries is turning more and more to so-called bilateralism and the position--he who is not with us is against us--lies at the bottom of this doctrine. All the developing countries which in one way or another disagree with or denounce the American foreign policy, can no longer count on economic aid.

In contrast to the previous administration, the new Reagan government endeavors to use its economic power more for setting political conditions with the aim, as it is said, of preventing the penetration and the influence of the other big power in the regions of strategic importance for the United States, such as the Arab or Persian Gulf, the Horn of Africa, the Caribbean and Central America.

In order to protect its so-called vital interests, the United States has also resorted to offering increasing military aid to the allied regimes in those regions. These regimes together with U.S. military forces should protect American interests and the interests of the West from the other big power.

It strikes one, however, that Reagan's administration is increasingly using the same or similar methods it earlier accused the other big power of using. Military aid to allied developing countries, it is said, is supposed to protect against the exportation of revolution from the East bloc countries, which bloc in turn--justifying its own military involvement in some developing countries--stresses that it wants to prevent the exportation of counterrevolution from the West.

Whatever the case may be, the fact is that either bloc treats the developing countries as objects of its global policy. The formulas to which the blocs resort in explaining such a policy are similar and they appear to serve as a screen behind which the real intentions may be discerned: These are to coerce the developing world to divide and, if possible, to link up with one bloc or another, while the internal systems should be shaped according to the bloc's own interests.

In this connection, the words of Giuseppe Boffa, member of the PCI Central Committee, deserve attention. He assesses such and similar attempts by the blocs and the superpowers as a disease whose cause lies in their inability to adjust their policy to a deeply changed world. There is no doubt that the distinguished Italian communist, writer and historian had in mind the tremendous strength of the Nonaligned Movement, which, despite economic, political and military pressures and interference by the bloc, remains the movement in which two-thirds of the developing world is gathered.

In contrast to the blocs, almost 100 nonaligned countries see the best prospects for themselves and for the world in an accelerated economic and free development, accompanied by peaceful coexistence and cooperation of all the countries, and they do not see them in a division of the world into blocs which seek a solution to world problems in a contest and constant conflicts over spheres of influence.

BORBA COMMENTS ON U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN MANEUVERS

AU201335 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 81 p 7

[From the "Echoes" column: DJ. B. Commentary: "Two Approaches"]

[Text] The big military maneuvers of the South Korean and American combat units called "Common Spirit 1981," which began at the beginning of February, will continue to the beginning of April, thereby lasting 2 whole months. About 100,000 members of the South Korean Armed Forces and about 70,000 members of the U.S. Armed Forces (apart from the 39,000 soldiers stationed in South Korea, they were brought to the maneuvers area from the continental United States and from U.S. military bases in Hawaii and Japan) are participating in these combined maneuvers of land, air and naval forces.

All in all, 170,000 men, 700 combat aircraft and 46 naval ships are taking part. It is said that the purpose of the maneuvers is to coordinate joint actions of the two armies in one area, strengthen combat effectiveness and prepare for any "special case."

That is stated officially. However, these maneuvers do not seem by far as harmless as that, becuase it must be said that it is not at all accidental that they are being held immediately following the U.S. administration's decision not to withdraw the large American military forces from South Korea where they have been stationed for a number of years as well as following the recent assurances given to South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan in Washington, assurances that he will be given full support by the United States.

It is also not accidental that the maneuvers are being held in South Korean territory below the Demilitarized Zone that divides South Korea from the DPRK. In the same way it is not accidental that "Common Spirit 1981" maneuvers have a pronounced offensive and not defensive character because the exercises of paratrooper units, the approach of naval ships to river estuaries and the landing of marines are the main operational tasks of the maneuvers.

In other words, everything is obviously planned (precisely at the time of the presidential elections in South Korea) to support the South Korean military regime, to once again fan in the world the old fabrications about the threats of "an attack from the North" and most of all to intimidate Pyongyang by demonstrating the military power of South Korea and U.S. support.

All that certainly does not contribute to calming the situation in the Korean peninsula and in the region of Asia. Least of all does it contribute to advancing relations between Pyongyang and Seoul, something on which the DPRK on the other hand has persistently insisted for years, especially with its later specific proposals by which it extended the hand of reconcilation, cooperation and peaceful unification.

The spirit of the current maneuvers in South Korea is certainly completely contrary to that constructive spirit.

BUSINESS UNIT REPRESENTATION REDUCED IN USSR

AU202053 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The network of representatives of the Yugoslav economy in the Soviet Union composed of 69 business units will in future be reduced by 16 units. The decision was adopted by the coordination committee attached to the Federal Executive Council for associated labor organizations that have to deal with economic relations with foreign countries. These 16 business units do not meet the committee criteria on the basis of which approval is given for further work.

COMMUNIQUE ON SRZENTIC VISIT TO SAO TOME, PRINCIPE

LD221054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1118 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Sao Tome, 20 March (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Sao Tome and Principe have addressed an appeal to all democratic and progressive forces in the world asking them to condemn the acts of aggression being undertaken against Angola and Mozambique by the racist regime of South Africa.

The above statement is contained in a joint communique issued at the end of a visit to the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe by member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Vojo Srzentic.

As part of their discussion of the questions related to the south of Africa, the two sides expressed full support to the people of Namibia and the SWAPO liberation movement as the only legitimate representatives of this people in its struggle for freedom and independence. Also indicated was the need for the continued joint support and action by the progressive forces in the world towards settling the Namibian problem in the spirit of the resolutions of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Alignment.

In particular, the communique stresses the importance of the policy of and Movement Non-Alignment in the struggle for surmounting the bloc division of the world and for the affirmation of peaceful coexistence and active equitable cooperation in relations between all countries. Special emphasis was laid on the need to halt the arms race and establish a new international economic order.

The two countries have called for the largest possible efforts on the part of the non-aligned countries and all progressive forces for the maintenance of peace, strengthening of detente as a universal process and settlement of the present crises and conflicts by peaceful means, upon the principles of the UN Charter and non-alignment.

As far as bilateral relations were concerned, the two sides agreed on the need for the further development of relations between the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. A programme of inter-party cooperation and other forms of cooperation--above all in the economic field--between the two countries were also agreed upon.

During the three-day visit to Sao Tome and Principe by the LCY delegation Vojo Srzentic, the head of the delegation, was received by Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, the president of this country situated in the Gulf of Guinea off the west coast of Africa. President Pinto has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The exact date of the visit will be fixed later.

MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA VIEWS NONALIGNMENT PROSPECTS

AU222053 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1000 GMT 21 Mar 81

["Nonalignment in the Eighties"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Mar (TANJUG)--International relations at the beginning of the eighties are passing through a deep crisis. A political and economic crisis is shaking, among others, the world's major power centers. The Nonaligned Movement, uniting two-thirds of all the world's countries, also could not escape that crisis. However, in this context it is necessary to point out something that is of primary importance: That is, the fact that the blocs cannot solve the world's problems and that the Nonaligned Movement has asserted itself as the only international factor able to offer long-term and complete political solutions leading the world out of the political and economic crisis into which it has been pushed by the bloc powers, Dr Ranko Petkovic writes in the journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA.

However, views have been expressed quite frequently maintaining that the Nonaligned Movement's potential to fulfill its historical role is declining as a result of the spreading influence of the blocs, an increasing number of disputes and conflicts among the nonaligned countries, the disappearance of the great leaders of the movement from the world scene, an insufficient effectiveness of the movement and a number of other similar reasons in the movement. There are also many who predict an early end of the Nonaligned Movement. Those who predict that obviously lack a sense of reality and a sense of history. Similar predictions have been made in the past but they have always been refuted, without exception. However, this does not imply that the nonaligned policy and movement are not encountering a number of great problems, Petkovic emphasizes.

The following must be listed among the main problems:

1. The problem of preserving the authentic historical identity of the nonaligned policy and movement as a nonbloc, independent and global factor in international relations.

If the attempts to join the movement to one or the other bloc succeeded, that would bring the Nonaligned Movement into the orbit of bloc confrontation, and turn it into an extended arm of one of the leading bloc centers.

In this context it is also necessary to speak about the attempts to force the Nonaligned Movement to adopt a position of equal distance from both blocs. If that succeeded, the Nonaligned Movement would lose its character as an active factor in international relations. The Nonaligned Movement does not equate the two blocs either by the sequence of their formation or by any other indicators.

The Nonaligned Movement adopts its stance toward one or the other bloc according to their attitudes and actions in international relations.

And finally, attempts have also been made to reduce the Nonaligned Movement to a "tricontinentalism," although by its membership, and what is more by its platform, it is a global factor in international relations.

2. The problem of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement. The Nonaligned Movement does not aspire to any so-called monolithic unity. An ideological pluralism is inherent in the movement, a pluralism resulting from the general historical conditions as well as the diversity of the national aspirations and interests of the individual nonaligned countries. Many disputes and conflicts are objectively unavoidable in this historical context. The Nonaligned Movement does not close its eyes to them, and understands that they represent a favorable ground for interference and infiltration by external forces. The conflicting countries often find support in one or another bloc state. For that reason the Nonaligned Movement insists on demanding that the nonaligned countries refrain from using force, and that they must solve their disputes by peaceful means.

Unity and solidarity in the Nonaligned Movement must be achieve by democratic means, through greater consideration for the interests of others and greater tolerance. Of course, it cannot be achieved by reducing the number of members or by some operational interference which, according to some, should free the movement from the promoters of so-called radicalism or, according to others, should save it from so-called conservative ballast.

3. The problem of counteraction to the policy "from a position of force, external interference and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Defending the independence of countries is the most important political goal of the nonaligned policy and movement. The Nonaligned Movement condemns the policies of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism as well as 11 other forms of foreign domination, exploitation and hegemonism. Today the blocs are intensifying their rivalry in efforts to expand their reserved spheres of interest. That represents a considerable threat to the nonaligned countries. The Nonaligned Movement must resolutely oppose any export of revolution or counterrevolution. History convincingly shows that any ideology can be a screen for the expansion of big powers. Intervention and interference have nothing in common with real solidarity. Any infiltration of big powers into the Nonaligned Movement favors regional and subregional hegemonism.

4. The problem of continuous development of democratic relations, and of equality in the Nonaligned Movement. The Nonaligned Movement has not transformed itself into a third bloc because it does not know any division into countries with greater and lesser rights.

5. The problem of effectivness of action by nonaligned countries. Nonaligned countries are at times cited as an example of insufficient effectiveness in international relations. And yet the most obvious examples of ineffectiveness are found among those circles which operate from the position of force. They wanted to put one another down but could not do it. They have created the most dangerous weapons but cannot use them. They have not succeeded in subjugating any people who resolved to fight for their freedom and independence. Today no international issue can be settled without the participation of nonaligned countries.

The blocs and the division of the world into blocs are contrary to strengthening mutual interdependence on the basis of equality and mutual interests. They are contrary to the irrepressible process of increasing the number of independent, subjective factors in international relations and to the development of socialism into a world process, something that has been evidenced by the postwar development of international relations. The Western bloc has failed to prevent the collapse of colonialism and the appearance of a hundred young liberated countries on the international scene. The Eastern bloc has failed to establish its monopoly over socialism and to identify social progress with the geographical boundaries of its presence and action.

Blocs are sharply contrary to, and the nonaligned policy and movement are perfectly compatible with the basic trends of development of our period. Consequently, if the future does not belong to the blocs but to the independent, subjective factors in international life, then the historical prospects of the Nonaligned Movement are built on solid foundations, regardless of all difficulties, Dr Ranko Petrovic concludes.

YOUTH LEAGUE CRITICIZES 'OUTRAGEOUS' ARTICLES

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[Text] Belgrade, 21 March (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav youth press should write more about the problems of the young, activate the Yugoslav youth, criticize negative phenomena accompanying the development of the socialist self-management society and cherish open dialogue.

The above has been urged by the Yugoslav Socialist Youth League Presidency which pointed out that the youth press writes about the above growingly frequently.

The Youth League Presidency criticized individual outrageous articles in the youth press, in evidence of late.

A commission of the League of Communists of Belgrade City Committee yesterday sharply criticized some articles in the Belgrade students' organ "STUDENT," articles which in bad taste and in an irresponsible manner insult individual milieux in Yugoslavia and persons prominent in the country's socio-political life.

The commission maintains that this is a case of negating the basic self-management rights of the working people and socio-political factors in some milieux.

"STUDENT" was criticized for its incorrect and vulgar comments on the thoughts and expressions, taken out of context, from an address of one of the most prominent of Yugoslav leaders.

BILIC VIEWS CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS IN CROATIA

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[Text] Split, 21 Mar (TANJUG)--President of the Republican Assembly of Yugoslav constituent Republic of Croatia Jure Bilic pointed here in Split, on the Adriatic coast, yesterday evening to the striving of Yugoslav state for good relations with the Roman Catholic Church in the country. "If someone is drawing upon something from the past, he should do that in the name of religion and not policy since that policy was counterrevolutionary," Bilic said.

Bilic assessed as favorable the cooperation of the Croat society with the majority of religious communities in this republic.

Bilic pointed out the equal position of believers and all other parts of the Yugoslav society. Bilic maintains as very important that believers also feel this way, to support the development of the Yugoslav society like they did in the armed revolution and Yugoslavia's entire post-war development.